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THE CHICAGO TIMES.

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BY STOREY & WORDEN.

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Dr. James could produce thousands of testimonials of persons whom he has saved from an early grave or miserable existence, did not the delicacy of the subject prevent the publication of names.

Read the following extracts of testimonials from some of the southern presses:

From the New Orleans Crescent, June 6, 1852.
We can cheerfully recommend Dr. James, of 62 Custom House street, wherever he goes, as a practitioner in his peculiar branch of medicine, who has no living superior, and few, if any, rivals.

From the Selma (Ala.) True Whig, 1851.
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From the Galveston News, Texas, May 8, 1854.
DR. JAMES.—We have seen many notices and testimonials of the speedy and safe cures effected by Dr. James, of 62 Custom-House street, New Orleans, La., and, from his long experience and successful practice in New Orleans, we can cheerfully recommend all who need his services to apply to him by letter or otherwise.

From the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette and Comet, November 18, 1857.
Dr. James' success has won for him a wide-spread reputation. His Hospital is at 62 Custom House street, New Orleans, La.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Locomotive, 1856.
It is said by those in New Orleans who have repaired to Dr. James' services that he has no superior in the Union.

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JOB PRINTING of every description, from the largest Book or Poster to the most delicate Card, at TIMES JOB OFFICE.

FREE PRESS---FREE SPEECH.

UNPARALLELED SCENES IN CHICAGO.

MEETING OF 20,000 FREEMEN IN COURT-HOUSE SQUARE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

GLORIOUS VINDICATION OF THE CAUSE OF POPULAR LIBERTY.

THE TERRIBLE EARNESTNESS OF THE LOYAL SENTIMENT.

NOBLE RESOLUTIONS.

A Greeting New York--Action of the Illinois General Assembly.

A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

&c., &c., &c.

Wednesday was a day for Chicago to be proud of. By the voice of her citizens she proclaimed to the world that the right of free speech has not yet passed away; that immunity of thought and discussion are yet among the inalienable privileges of men born to freedom. Unitedly her people raised their protest against the act sought to be enforced in their very midst, striking at their prerogatives, their birthright, their franchise; and, with the power which alone the popular voice can carry, sent out a warning which fanaticism may well heed. Twenty thousand bold men with one acclaim decreed that speech and press shall be untrammeled, and that despotism shall not usurp the inborn rights of the American citizen.

From early dawn, through the day, and far into the night, the streets were thronged with eager and earnest men whose words were those of deepest indignation and resentment at the blow so openly struck at their liberties. To do justice to the intensity of this feeling would transcend the limited space here afforded, and it must suffice to say that no event occurring in the history of the Northwest ever excited so general and so uncompromising a spirit of opposition. Even the aggressive boldness of that fanaticism which urged and applauded the measure quailed before this mighty popular demonstration, and sought protection in cowardly silence, or behind the sullen array of bayonets which alone, in obedience to authority, formed their bulwark. The lapse of hours brought no relief from excitement, and the announcement that a grand mass meeting of loyal citizens would be held in the evening was received with enthusiasm and fervor too intense to describe. Following this came the announcement of proceedings in the United States Circuit Court restraining arbitrary violence, and the whole capacity of power presses was not sufficient to supply the insatiable demand for details of the event. Thus the day passed in a fever of commotion, and night brought its thronging crowds to swell the great convention of freemen—a convention beside which the convocation of eminent men who assembled to discuss canal projects, in another portion of the city, sank into insignificance. Randolph street was blocked by a dense living mass whose shouts and acclamations rent the air, and drew forth even their wondering and trembling antagonists as on-lookers. Fanatics saw more than they ever dreamed of, when this concourse moved up the street in almost countless numbers, and took possession of the Court-House square. For the first time they knew the strength of the opposition their reckless spirit has aroused. Full twenty thousand determined men assembled in and around the inclosure. The police stood by with serried ranks, but there was no need of their attendance. Violence was not the intention of that concourse. They came to hear and applaud the truth, and, by their unanimous voice, to put the seal of condemnation upon unwarranted acts of oppression and tyranny. Speakers took the stand, and, in terms overflowing with boldness and eloquence, spoke of events past and future; of aggressions accomplished and yet to come; of freemen's rights, and of the sacred privileges of loyal and patriotic men. At times the audience gave way to the wildest tumults of applause, and the air rang, as it never rang before, with the defiant shouts of loyal Americans in the sublime act of vindication. Throughout, the scene was one of excitement and intensity, and it only needed the reading of that telegraphic dispatch from the noble democracy of New York, sending greeting and sympathy to their proscribed brethren of Chicago, to transform it into an exhibition of enthusiasm beyond the scope of description. It was grand and impressive. It was the upwelling of a power which will sweep like an avalanche through the land.

For hours this demonstration continued. When the night was far spent, and long after the mass meeting had adjourned, crowds lingered in the streets, and proclaimed their sentiments to the world with lusty voices. Midnight brought no abatement of this extraordinary enthusiasm, and the small hours of the morning were resonant with notes of defiance and resentment. That all this should have occurred without disturbance or outbreak, speaks trumpet-tongued for the loyalty and discretion of the Chicago democracy. The men of yesterday were indeed the men of law and order—the men upon whom the burdens of a nation might rest in safety. Chicago is proud that she bears such citizens, for upon them she may rely with a perfect reliance when the hour of need comes.

The reproduction of the speeches made at this grand demonstration will be received with pleasure by all loyal citizens, who hold the good of their country and the sacredness of their rights inviolate. Their publication will serve as a monument and a memorial of this event, which is to constitute an important epoch in the history of Chicago! Let every man digest and treasure up their sound inculcations.

The assemblage was called to order by ex-Governor E. W. McComas, who nominated Hon. Samuel W. Fuller for President of the meeting.

The nomination having been confirmed, Mr. Fuller came forward, and was greeted with a long-continued outburst of applause. When the vast crowd ceased cheering he spoke as follows.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen, if you will be quiet, we will try to make you understand the purpose for which we have assembled here. We have met to deliberate about matters of the highest importance to every one of us, to the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois, and to the whole country we love so well. We have met to say what is to be done in these extraordinary times, in regard to an extraordinary arrest. An order was issued by Gen. Burnside that THE CHICAGO TIMES should be suppressed. [Cries of "Never," "never."] This, gentlemen, was a military order issued by Gen. Burnside. We have met here, gentlemen, and citizens of Chicago, as democrats, as those who love their country, and are willing to respect the conditions of the constitution, and determine what is best for us to do. [A voice—"Keep up THE TIMES."] The proprietors of that paper have submitted their rights to the decision of a court. That court [an interruption was here caused by some person in the crowd attempting to produce a disturbance. He was promptly arrested.] The speaker remarked: Let us be quiet, gentlemen, and set an example of order here. Other speakers will shortly address you, but I wish to say that our friends, the editors of THE TIMES have submitted the question which arises under this military order to the determination of a court; and that court is a court whose integrity has never been questioned, whose honor has never been assailed, whose integrity and uprightness has never been doubted. [Cheers.] It has always been a principle of democratic faith to uphold the constitution and the laws of the country. [Applause.] The court to which this question has been submitted will, I believe, do the same [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, this is what our friends have done. On the other hand, this matter has obtained, as it deserved, the highest consideration from those gentlemen, differing from us in political sentiment at this day. They have consulted together, and signified officially, presenting a request that this order be rescinded, unless from reasons that we do not now know of, and that these gentlemen be reinstated in all their rights under the constitution and the law. Time has not yet passed in which we could hear of the action of the President, but the people believe that if he approves of the military order of General Burnside, he will be in the wrong. We, the people of Illinois, consider that we are free to speak, and to utter the sentiments which we believe to be true, as American citizens; and by all lawful means to uphold those opinions. [Great applause.] Now, gentlemen, the proprietors and editors of THE CHICAGO TIMES have submitted their case to a court of law, and our friends of the republican party have asked the President to reconsider this matter.

We have met here to-night to give to the courts of the United States of America the co-operation of our opinion, saying that we will willingly uphold the constitution and the laws of the country in which we live; and, in return, we demand that our own personal rights shall be protected. [Applause.] I have now spoken all I desire to say. Able and prominent gentlemen will address you when the formal organization of the meeting is completed. Before I sit down, I desire of you to be quiet, orderly, and to be obedient to the laws in every respect. [Cheers.]

At this state of the proceedings three cheers for THE TIMES were called for and given with a hearty good will.

THE ORGANIZATION.

M. F. Tuley then read the list of officers as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT,
Hon SAMUEL W. FULLER

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS,

Hon. Francis C. Sherman,	George Sturgis,
Edwin Burnham,	M. C. Stearns,
John R. Turner,	J. T. S. Flint,
James Robb,	Wm. F. Coolbaugh,
A. C. Bagger,	H. A. Hurlbut,
Hon. S. S. Hayes,	Thomas Hurless,
Marcus D. Gilman,	John M. Douglas,
C. C. Parks,	Mark Kimball,
Clinton Briggs,	Hon. Wm. C. Goudy,
John Y. Ayer,	Wm. M. Ross,
Henry G. Miller,	Myron H. Norton,
Bart L. Stewart,	Simon Schlossman,
Charles H. Walker,	Evert Van Buren,
James Larmon,	John M. Rountree,
E. B. Williams,	Wm. Clarke,
Wm. M. Trudman,	David A. Gage,
B. F. Ayer,	R. Forsyth,
R. T. Merrick,	Wm. S. McCormick,
B. F. Carver,	A. O. Walker,
Obadiah Jackson,	H. B. Morris,
Murray F. Tuley,	R. S. Wilson,
Hon. M. W. Fuller,	Brock McVickar,
E. Frankenthal,	J. K. Fisher,
James Van Fits,	H. H. Honore,
Wm. E. McAllister,	J. J. Sands,
F. H. Kales,	Francis Adams,
O. C. Walker,	R. Pondirville,
Simon Schlossman,	Hugh Maher,
Wm. Lill,	Malcom McDonald,
John Garrick,	Francis Berg,
Fred. Mehring,	J. N. Chickering,
Philip Conley,	Thomas Lonergan,
James R. Roberts,	Coryden Beckwith,
Gustavus Trouat,	Sidney Smith,
Cornelius Price,	N. S. Davis,
Andrew Schall,	E. P. Chaney,
J. L. Marsh,	F. P. Peabody,
Henry Waller,	P. Connelly,
Wm. T. Schofeldt,	O. J. Rose,
O. H. J. Miller,	R. W. McComas,
Chas. L. Woodman,	C. C. Parks,
Chas. M. Gray,	G. W. Flanders,
C. L. Nichoff,	P. A. Hoyne,
John P. Fund,	T. T. Gurney,
James M. Abbott,	Asa Dow,
John Comiskey,	H. Walker,
Stephen Barrell,	J. Newcome,
Wm. Baragwanath,	M. H. Norton.

FOR SECRETARIES.

R. G. Caulfield,	T. F. Courtney,
T. M. Kellogg,	Geo. H. Robinson,
Geo. S. Kimberly,	Henry Kelly,
John Parnly,	Sam O. Parnes,
Hiram Kanle,	J. W. Odell,
S. L. Cutten,	B. L. McVickar, Jr.,
John Garrick,	B. M. Ford,
Geo. W. Chase,	John P. Campbell
J. H. Fewell,	

The list was submitted to the meeting and was unanimously approved.

The President remarked: I have the pleasure of introducing to you an old citizen and a good democrat, well known in the State of Illinois, Gen. James W. Singleton, of Quincy, who spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GEN. SINGLETON.

Having been for thirty years a citizen of Illinois, I come before you to-night, assembled as you are to perpetuate and resolve that the free citizens of Illinois shall have the right of free speech,—the right of free printing. I have never seen an occasion when I have felt myself called upon to vindicate the right of any individual to speak or print what he thinks, except that occasion upon which we are now assembled. But we are not upon this occasion to permit passion to goad us to violence. We claim to be democrats; we claim to be a law and order loving and law-abiding people. Such is the history of the democratic party; such is the great principle of that party. It is love of the constitution, love of law, love of order. They are people who profess to love the constitution and the laws, to be guided by them, to abide by them; and the democratic party, in all its history, have proven that they not only profess, but that they practice obedience to the laws. [Loud cheers.]

We have much to irritate, much to annoy, American citizens, but we live in a land where law is supreme. Let us, as democrats, adhere to that form of government which our forefathers established; and let us look, as long as there is hope, to the principles inaugurated by our fathers.

It is a dreadful calamity when we are reduced to act as we now act; let us postpone, until we know more, any violent action on this point. Don't let the democratic party initiate any precedent which is in violation of law and order, neither in the State or in the city. Let us then consider, calmly, the grievances which have assembled us here to-night. In speaking of THE TIMES I do but justice to that paper to say that it is the representative of the democratic party of the State of Illinois and the whole Northwest. [Applause.] I do but justice to that paper whose circulation is suppressed in this State—the New York *World*,—to say that it is the leading representative of those principles in the United States. [Cheers.] Here, then, is an attempt which is doing great damage to our rights as American citizens, and infringing upon our privileges as an intelligent people. Can we deprive them (the people) of this great privilege which we have heretofore enjoyed; can we destroy the means which contribute to the general diffusion of that intelligence which is our pride, by wiping out the public press? Never! Never!! [Great applause.]

But let us bear in mind what is becoming of us, what are the duties of American citizens, living in a land that has boasted of its pure laws of its equality, of its constitutional rights; let us endeavor, by the means which the constitution provides, to maintain those rights and privileges. [Cheers.] When all these means have failed, as a last and painful resort, it is then time enough for violence to ensue, but, my friends, till we have exhausted all the means which the laws place above disposal, should we resort to anything of that kind. [Loud applause.] Then, I say, so far as I see, the editors and proprietors of THE TIMES newspaper are considered, they like true, honest, honorable, patriotic men, have upheld the constitution and laws of this country, by submitting their case to a judicial tribunal. [Cheers.] Let the courts decide the question when the law fails to do us justice, when the courts and all the tribunals of justice have turned against the public, then the public must rise up and assert that supremacy which God has given to them; [Immense applause] which they have by inheritance. [Renewed applause.]

I have no sympathy with the doctrine which says that the entire sovereignty of this country is vested in the Federal government. [Cheers.] It is our heritage. [Applause.] Such a doctrine is one that would have disgraced any man, even the most humble in this our country, to have advanced at all before this present time. Who formed this government? The States formed it, and it is the majesty of the people that creates all sovereignty here. Call me King, call me Prince or Emperor—you may call me what you please; but I have no power of sovereignty; sovereignty is in the power of the people of this great country. [Cheers.] This government was created, not to destroy the rights of men, but to perpetuate them and preserve them, and yet freedom of speech has been violated in the person of Vallandigham. [Three cheers were called for Vallandigham, and given with a will.] And now the freedom of the press is violated. [Some confusion now occurred in the crowd, and considerable disturbance resulted, which was finally quieted.]

There are three rights dear to American citizens,—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and purity of the ballot box. Two have been violated; but whatever there is done by the people to restore these rights, which are inherent in them, and which are guaranteed by our constitution without violence; when the ballot-box is degraded, then we have nothing else left. It is then time for us to consider what shall be our course in order to resist the oppressor's power. [Good applause.] Permit me to say to you that it does not become us as a party, having a just appeal to the law, having first appealed to the courts, to cause a doubt to be thrown over the sincerity of our principles, or to attempt to right ourselves in any other manner than by this appeal to law. Let us express our opinions freely and fearlessly as to our constitutional rights, and as to the duty of those who are our servants and not our sovereigns. [Loud cheers.] We recognize in no man, no set of men, the right, or rather the power, to deprive us of any of the privileges which are secured to an American citizen by the constitution. [Applause.] We ask nothing except that they give us the benefit of our constitution. [Cheers.] We are willing to bind ourselves and to throw ourselves upon the intelligence and patriotism of the country and all the time we will abide by the constitution. We appeal to those in power, we ask them not to goad the people to violence, but to permit us quietly to pursue our avocations and to pay attention to our own affairs, without being irritated and goaded by prohibitive measures and unnecessary harshness. [Cheers.]

I may be permitted to say that for many years there were great principles upon which parties acted. Each party was then an organization, and upon the principles of such organization the party acted. There was a time when there were two great parties in this country; they were parties guided by principles, there was no disposition to oppression by one or the other; they were each actuated by the great principles of an honorable and glorious rivalry. That was a time when parties were known by principles and not by names. [A voice: "No party at all."] How have they acted since? They have actually attempted, everywhere, to deprive the people of their most sacred rights. You must bear in mind that any government is better than none. [Laughter.] We do not want, for God's sake, scenes of anarchy, as a result of this last and bloody affliction of civil war. Let us endeavor to do our duty to our country, to the constitution. I do not believe there is a democrat in the State of Illinois who does not wish to do his duty to his country and to support laws and order, in this trying hour.

But, my fellow-countrymen, do not permit your passions to guide you; now is the time to be quiet and cool, deliberate and calm.

I have addressed you, not that I expected to do so, as others might, but because, being an old citizen of this State, I was anxious for the preservation of order, for the maintenance of law, and for the sustentation of the democratic party, to which the country must look finally for its own preservation. [Great applause.]

The democratic party will emblazon on its banner the constitution and the laws of our country [renewed cheers], and when we have done that, never let us be the violators thereof, but always the supporters of their authority and their supremacy.

The gentleman resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

REMARKS OF HON. MOSES M. STRONG.

Hon. Moses M. Strong, of Wisconsin, having been introduced by the President, said: Being here for the purpose of taking part in the deliberations of the Canal Convention, who had just concluded its business, and, having been but this moment invited to do so, he could not decline the invitation to address the people with reference to the right of the freedom of speech and the press. [Applause.] The call which had convened this immense concourse of citizens was addressed to the loyal citizens of Chicago, and the fact of presence in response to that call was evidence, if any were wanting, of the loyalty of every person present. [Cheers.] He knew nothing of some of the distinctions which some republicans attempt to set up between loyalty and disloyalty among northern men. He assumed that every peaceable, law-abiding citizen of the northern States, not in arms with rebels, nor engaged in giving them aid and comfort, had no need to furnish evidence of his loyalty. Disloyalty implies crime, and no crime can exist where there is no criminal intention. Every man whose intention is loyal is loyal himself, and he must be the judge for himself of his intentions. No man with any propriety could say to another, you are a disloyal man, unless he can convict him of disloyal practices. Men might differ in sentiment as to the mode of prosecuting the war, or even as to the necessity of the war, and still be all loyal citizens entitled to the protection of their government. Individuals had a right to differ in reference to their political opinions, even upon the measures of the administration; and because a citizen of a northern State entertains an opinion, and dares to express it, that any particular measure of the administration is not best calculated to restore the Union to its normal condition, it is no evidence of want of loyalty. And, if a man thinks this rebellion can be put down by war alone, he is not therefore disloyal. There was no just occasion for mutual charges of disloyalty amongst neighbors, because they differ with reference to the great disturbing question of slavery. Mr. Lincoln himself had conceded this when he said: "If there be those who would not preserve this Union unless they could save slavery, I do not agree with them, and if there be those that would not preserve the Union unless they could destroy slavery, I do not agree with them." And if a man thinks this rebellion cannot be put down without suppressing every democratic newspaper in the land, and putting the gag in the mouth of every democratic lawyer in the land—if a man entertain the opinion that this rebellion cannot be put down without resorting to these extreme measures—however foolish and fanatical he (Mr. S.) might regard the opinion, still he had no right even to say such a man is disloyal. [A voice: "What about THE TIMES?"]

Then, gentlemen, he continued, we are all loyal; and it is proper and right that we should be here to-night. But being here, what shall we say? What shall we do? [A voice—"Say something about THE TIMES."] With reference to that I can say but little. That matter, now agitating this whole community, from its centre to its circumference, is now in the hands of the courts, and there, I say, it ought to rest. [Applause.] What will be done with it by the court, when they get through, I do not undertake to express an opinion, because I trust in God, and have confidence in the integrity of the Court, and in the rectitude of the Executive whose duty it is to execute the order of the Court, that they will be executed in such a manner as to avoid conflict of authorities. But if, in the attempt to maintain the rights of the people, the military authorities should interfere and usurp them—if any such contingency should arise—my answer at this time is, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and you yourselves are able to take care of your own rights.

REMARKS OF HON. E. W. McCOMAS.

Ex-Governor E. W. McComas, having been called out and introduced, said:

Fellow-citizens of Chicago, you have assembled together upon an occasion of very grave moment—a much more grave question, I apprehend, than many who now hear me believe. This country, after having gone on for seventy-five years in a career of prosperity, suddenly finds itself in the midst of a revolution which has no parallel in the history of mankind,—a nation that has every blessing that God Almighty confers on humanity, a country broad enough for three hundred millions more people than inhabit it, a people with every right, every enjoyment, every blessing that man can conceive of,—has suddenly been plunged into almost hopeless and irretrievable bankruptcy, bloodshed and ruin. Who are responsible for this awful condition of humanity upon this continent? [Voices—"Abolitionists"—"Abe Lincoln," &c.] I know, fellow-citizens, who are not responsible for it. I know that the northern democracy have had no hand in that matter, and that their skirts are clear of it. [Applause and shouts.] You remember well, how you and I were charged with being Union shriekers and Union savers two years ago. But I shall not talk of the loyalty of the democratic party or of my loyalty. Loyalty is a good thing when fighting in the cause of God and Liberty—[cheering]—but, loyalty is a damnable thing when it is fighting in the cause of tyrants. [Continued cheering.]

You have, gentlemen, a government that has had various powers, with checks and balances. You have your State governments and your central government. And, on account of conflict between the authority of the State and Federal governments, you are involved in civil war. You have no conflict of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial powers. The legislative and judicial powers have been slowly giving way under the absorbing power of the Executive. This is the difficulty under which we now labor, and which we now have to dread. You have brought forth your treasure by millions, you have poured forth the blood of your sons upon every battle-field of the war in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia—what for? To maintain liberty. [Applause.] This war was started upon the ground that it was to be fought under the constitution and for the constitution, and for the maintenance of the Union. Under this call the democratic party in the North rallied by thousands and hundreds of thousands. But the object of this war has since been perverted into a war for the emancipation of the negro. It has become a war that the democratic party did not bid for. ["Never!"] It has become a war for trampling upon the rights of States, and that the democratic party never bid for. ["Never!"] Now, when the democratic party, having indorsed, fought and bled under that act of Congress which declared that the object of the war was to unite the government under the constitution as it is, but now, if the members of that party choose to express the opinion that the policy of the administration is not calculated to produce the result of Union and harmony,—are they to be throttled, their speakers imprisoned, and their newspapers suppressed? ["Never, never."] I tell you, gentlemen, this question to-night assumes precisely this form, and no more. You are already upon the eve of deciding the final question, not whether you will have Union or not, but whether your government shall override all the forms of law, and you will have a military despotism?

I know not how the President of the United States is going to proceed upon this subject. I am not in the counsels of the administration. I only know that they have arrested men for being true men—ostracized them, as I think, without law and without reason. And now in your own midst this matter comes before you! THE CHICAGO TIMES, published in your midst, by a gentleman you yourselves know, whose tone, whose principles you know—aye, whose principles you have indorsed—[cheering loud and long]—this paper not only represents you, but the people of the broad prairies of Illinois and the West—[The whole Union!]—it has been milder in tone than many, it has not been scurrilous towards the administration; but it has simply indicated its views in opposition to the administration as to the best mode of preserving Union and liberty. ["That's so."] Now here lies the thing in a nutshell. If you can't have the right to get your news from the public papers free and untrammeled, you have no rights as freemen at all. We are told, gentlemen, that the last best right of freemen is to vote. But I tell you, I would not give a farthing for the right to vote if I cannot speak and publish what I please; for how shall I get my information that shall inform me how to vote? Shall we get our information from the government telegrams? Are we to be fed with pap in this manner, at the leisure of the government, which is desirous of forming public opinion in its own way? [Applause.]

Gentlemen, you are either freemen or slaves. But I am not here to counsel insurrection. I am not here to say anything against the laws of my country. I have loved my country (God witnesses) as I never loved wife or child; I have been proud of my country,—but, above all else, I have been proud of freedom. You may tell me of the right to vote—you may tell me of Union and loyalty, but I tell you, in the name of God, I am for liberty above all things. I care not what it involves. And so says Mr. Storey. He goes to a republican Judge, to a republican Marshal, in a republican city. [Cries of "No, that's played out," "Take that back."] Well, I'll take it back. [Cheers.] Mr. Storey has gone before a republican for judgment, and if Storey is a traitor we are all traitors. [Cries of—"Hurrah for Storey"—deafening cheers.] Storey's case is before Judge Drummond. The question involved is purely a legal question. The military have no right to interfere with Storey, having no power except what is delegated to them. They are mere servants of the people—Judge, President, Generals and all, and the people have put down in their constitution, their power of attorney, exactly what they have a right to do, in peace and war. There they have declared, and Mr. Storey declares, that the military have attempted to override the law, and to trample upon his rights and your rights. Mr. Storey appeals to the country for his rights. He stands where every man stands, whose heart is loyally imbued with the principles of freedom. He will take off his hat and bow before that Judge, and receive the law.

But, gentlemen, I will not suppose, when his decision is rendered, that the strong arm of military law will disregard it. I will not believe that the President of the United States will put his heel upon the last stronghold of human liberty and say, "I will override the rights of the people!" [Cheers.] I cannot believe that a man who has been born a poor man himself, who has lived among the people, can so far forget himself. I will not believe that a man who has lived so long in this country—who has grown up in it, who has grown old and grey in this country, can so far forget the rights of mankind and the memories of the great and good men who have fought and bled for this country, as to trample those rights down to destruction. I believe, before God and this people, he will not. I will not look beyond that. God forbid that I should have eyes to see beyond the time, when it may not only be apparent that we are attempting to subjugate ten States, but that we are attempting to subjugate the liberties of northern freemen! No, sir, I will not believe it. I will hope, and trust, and believe that the President will still respect the courts which the government of the United States has constituted to decide upon our rights. And when the time shall come of a full denial of these rights to us, then it will be time enough to look to God and the principles of eternal justice to right us. [Tremendous cheering.]

REMARKS OF WIRT DEXTER.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., then came forward amid prolonged applause, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, while I shall mainly address myself, in the few remarks I make, directly to the question now agitating the public mind of this city, I shall expect from you the utmost toleration in regard to political differences, for a man who refuses to act in a crisis like this because in so doing he may incidentally rescue his political opponent, is a demagogue and unworthy the name of citizen. I stand here as a republican, and I glory that I stand as a republican for the advocacy of what I deem higher and more sacred than any party or all parties—the sacred right of free speech and free press. [Loud and long applause.] Now, gentlemen, I cannot agree, nor is it necessary that I should agree with the gentleman who has preceded me about the cause of this war. I think the democracy had something to do with it, as well as the abolitionists, and I believe there is now in the State of Pennsylvania a miserable, infamous old man who was recently the democratic President of the United States, and who had about as much to do with the present state of affairs as anybody else. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, what caused the war is not the question to-night, and it ought not to be brought here by anybody, and I am unwilling to believe that my friend who preceded me would willingly introduce any question of a partisan character upon this audience.

For myself I claim the privilege of reading what I see fit to read, of hearing what I see fit to hear, and of speaking whatever I see fit to speak. Although it may not enhance the estimation many of you [illegible] of me, I will say that I have taken in my [illegible] for two years an abolition paper which had for the motto at its head these words, "The Constitution and the Union are a covenant with death and a league with hell!" [Derisive laughter.] And I will say further that Abraham Lincoln, to my certain knowledge, has taken that paper and read it. [Continued laughter.] Yet nobody thought of accusing him of treason, and I never was called to an account for it by any of my republican friends who came to my house.

Now, gentlemen, what is this question we have thrust upon us here and now? Without this city being under martial law, without armies being in our immediate vicinity, there come an order from Gen. Burnside directing the suppression of a public newspaper—that is, he destroys their property, and our liberty of reading whatever we may choose to read without due process of law, and without just cause. Gentlemen, there would have been just as much reason, prudence, and regard for the constitution and the laws in suppressing a newspaper three years ago as there is to-day, because the condition of the country in relation to this question is not a whit different from what it was before the war. Martial law not being proclaimed in this State the civil law alone prevails, and the courts all here as they always have to administer it. This State, with others adjoining it, have been incorporated into a military department which is under the command of Gen. Burnside, which amounts to just this and no more, that Gen. Burnside is to take charge of all military operations in such department; but no law or order has been made giving him the least control over the citizen or his property, and to exercise it in any manner whatever is as gross a usurpation as it would be for the commander of Camp Douglas to abrogate the courts of this city and issue his edicts involving the property and freedom of our citizens. What would my friends of the *Tribune* have thought if on a beautiful June morning some little upstart of a General, eminent by the magnitude of his blunders and notorious only by defeat, perfectly beside himself in admiration of his shoulder straps and regimentals [prolonged laughter], had marched up to that institution and said: "You will please retire through the back door; your principles are not healthy according to my standard," and, according to something (God only knows what) he saw fit to call his military policy. [Continued laughter.] That is the question gentlemen, and without any remarkable foresight, I can see that this thing may return to plague the inventors of it. I expect to live yet a few years, and I don't wish to see this kind of treatment turned upon the party of which I am a member, and I say to republicans to-night, gentlemen, be careful how you approach this abyss that opens before us, remember there is something more sacred in this question than party.

I do not come here to-night because I am one of the attorneys retained by the proprietors of THE TIMES. Let not that be my plea for appearing before you on this occasion. Let it be said that I was here because I wished to add my humble voice in support of the liberties of my country. [Applause.] I take the responsibility of my presence here to-night, without reference to party, [illegible] [Continued applause.]

Gentlemen, I hope the republicans who are here to-night will reflect upon this new tenure by which we are to hold our property and right of free press. It is the arbitrary opinion of an individual,—to-day a republican Major-General; perhaps to-morrow a democratic Major-General. What is liberty worth if, when the citizen is charged with an offence, there is no tribunal to determine his case. To be in the hands of any one man, however good he may be, is despotism. The power he professes, and the possibility of its exercise, is the destruction of liberty. When a republican says to me, "Dexter, you know these TIMES gentlemen are copperheads," I reply, "I think they are somewhat copperish, but, bounded by the laws of our country they have a right to be so." That is—violating no law, they have a right to their opinion as to the war and all questions connected with it. Treason is defined by the constitution and laws of our country. If Mr. Storey is guilty of treason, bring him into court. We have a republican District Attorney and republican courts which ought to be and are capable of vindicating the law as though we had no war. The fact that Mr. Storey is not brought into those courts is a confession that he has violated no law,—and, hence, to suppress his paper, the mere irresponsible caprice of one man and the strong arm of force is brought to bear. Is it possible that republicans will not see that despotic power is always established by supporting and advancing in the first instance the popular and prevailing opinions, and that to tolerate this usurpation on the ground that it is exercised for a good purpose, or one which the dominant party approve, is to fall an easy and silly victim to an absolute tyranny? Some one says that down South they pursue the same course Burnside is taking. We have not been particularly anxious to emulate the South, and, least of all, should we do so in this respect. In the South they have to-day a military despotism. I don't propose to imitate them. Those who do should support Burnside.

Gentlemen, I am getting hoarse, and am afraid you can't hear me. [Voices, "Go on"—"Go on"—"Take a drink of water."] I will, but don't say of me as John Randolph once said of a country member, of Congress, who drank a pitcher of water while making a short speech—"He is the first windmill I ever saw go by water."

Gentlemen, it is claimed that this order of Burnside's is a necessary step in the war waged for the maintenance of our institutions. What are our institutions? First and dearest among them are free speech and free press. You say to the mother, Give up the boy who is the light of your heart and the husband who is the support and prop of your life, to fight and die for the assertion of liberty in Virginia and Tennessee, and while they are on that mission we will do our utmost to destroy liberty at home.

Gentlemen, in looking over the past, you will find the establishment of a despotism often preceded by an attempt on the press. Thus, early in our colonial history, were papers suppressed in Virginia, Philadelphia, and Boston. The fact [illegible] no one now intends to create a despotism in our midst will be a forlorn consolation [illegible] the pretence of expediency we [illegible] privileges which compose the substantial part of our freedom, and I hesitate not to say that it is better for the people that the government should fail in any undertaking, whether of a warlike or peaceful character, which involves the destruction of a free press among twenty millions of free men. If this issue is pressed it will be resolutely met by the people of the Northwest and result in a division, and about an equal one of these great States which have been so nobly united in the prosecution of the war, and the observation of all mankind, no less than our own three-quarters of a century of experience amount to the prophecy that the party which stands for free speech and free press must prevail.

Gentlemen—This question has been submitted to the courts. You claim to be law-abiding men; rest quietly until you get the decision of the Judges. Show to the country that even now, when arbitrary force is to no small extent substituted for law, you can be excited, indignant, yet law-abiding citizens reposing upon the remedies provided by the institutions of your country—to the last unwilling to believe that they are powerless for your protection.

To republicans I say, if this is to remain a popular government, and our party is to stand or fall at the ballot-box, let us insist that Mr. Lincoln and his administration thrust no such burden upon us as these arbitrary, unlawful acts of military officers. Their weight, if we assume them, will, and ought to, take our party, or any other that ever existed in a free government, to political perdition. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

REMARKS OF E. G. ASAY.

E. G. Asay, Esq., then came forward, in obedience to the call of the President, and was received with the wildest applause. He said:

Mr Chairman and Fellow-Citizens—You know what I have always been in politics, and it is not bad stock either; but on this question I have but one thing to say, and that is damnation to the man that invented it. [Cheers and cries of "good."] If one paper in our city can be suppressed by military authority, then every paper in every city all over this city can be. [A voice—"The *Tribune* can be."] Aye, and not only the *Tribune* but everything in New York [a voice—"Not in New York"]—and in Philadelphia, in Boston, and throughout the land. We will never get used to that kind of training, even under a Brigadier General. [Laughter.]

Some of you may remember about a year ago that on this same platform with other gentlemen I urged men to enlist and fight the battles of freedom; to secure to my children and yours and theirs, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and obedience to the laws. Now these soldiers, we are told shall be brought here to do what? To paralyze this freedom; to tear down the liberty of the press? [Voices—"Never, never, never."] For one I will die first. [Voices, "That is so," "So will I."] In Chicago this question has assumed a very formidable aspect. The organ of the democratic party, if you will, has had a stopper put in its mouth for the hour—not many hours, I think. The next hour another party may sweep into power and then where shall the stopper be put? (Cheers—"The *Tribune*.") Now, then, when we look at it here in our midst the question comes home to us, and we ask, "What has this man done that he is worthy of death?" I will not say that I have swallowed all that Mr Storey has preached. A man would have to have the capacity of an immense jackass to swallow all any of these editors preach. The fact is they are good deal like us lawyers when defending a case against some of you knaves; they say a good many things they don't expect a sane man to believe, yet they hope there is some fool on the jury who will, and thus save their client from a severe punishment. [Laughter, and a voice—"I repudiate that."] There are some lawyers back of me who say they repudiate that part of my speech; but I know what I say from experience. Well, if I can't believe all that Storey has said, in the name of God who can swallow all that Deacon Bross has said? [Laughter.]

But I will tell you another thing. You remember a few months since when my old schoolmate, George B. McClellan was relieved was up here, who spoke words of treason then? The republican newspapers, that I loved, I confess, at that hour sometimes a little better than I did democratic papers, denounced his policy; and when, upon this very platform I said that newspaper editors should not scatter distraction into the armies of the Union, I was called into class meeting the next day to give my experience on that point, and meekly asked by legal men who were making fortunes, while your sons and fathers were fighting and dying for freedom, why I dare do that? Why? Because, they said, "If the newspapers keep quiet, how do you expect to build up and maintain our party in the army?" That man was John L. Scripps. [Laughter.] I return to the question to-night, and feel that I am responsible for it. If newspapers keep quiet, how do you expect to build up a government? That is the question of to-night, whether you will see in this city, right here in our midst, newspapers crushed, and the mouths of your speakers gagged? ["Never! Never!"] Now, remember, I for one, these for others, and you for all, will stand by in the court-room while the Judge reads forth his judgment, and we will abide the issue; but we want this people to understand throughout the land that the issue, if it support the right of free speech, shall be upheld, though the military authorities send every soldier in the land here. [Three cheers.] I for one in this city, with my children around me, and my brothers around in yonder army, will never stand by, so help me God, to keep me steadfast in this my resolution. I never will stand by and see an armed brutal soldiery tear down the liberties we have sworn still to protect. [Three cheers.]

One word more, citizens of Chicago, and I sit down. That word is this: while Chicago in all her pride stands here upon the border of this beautiful lake, and Illinois in all her strength sends forth an army of soldiers to die for freedom,—you and I would be worthy of an unmarked grave and an unwept funeral, if we *dared* to sit by in this hour, and say "It is not our property, Mr. Storey and his paper may rise or fall; we will do nothing." That that is not our position. Let us stand firmly fixed upon the old rock of Plymouth [cheers], and as we plant our feet thereon let us say "Hands off; this is holy ground. *You shall not take from us this last best vestige of freedom—the gift of our fathers*—THE UNSHACKLED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

REMARKS OF B. G. CAULFIELD.

B. G. Caulfield, Esq., was then introduced by the President, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens—It is a late hour and I shall detain you but a very few moments. Gentlemen, I am in favor of keeping the peace; I am in favor of law and order; I am in favor of sustaining every law so long as that law has the sanction of the courts. Whenever that law ceases to have the sanction of the courts I am opposed to that law, but until the disapprobation of the court is menaced upon that law I shall trust in it. I want my republican friends to do the same. We say to them "Your property shall have the protection of that law, and we demand of you that the property of every other citizen shall have the same protection." I demand, and you demand, that the authority of the great fundamental law of the country—the constitution—shall, and must be maintained. That constitution, gentlemen, guarantees to you the right of free speech, the right to print, and the right of religion. [Cheers.] It guarantees to you the right to speak your sentiments freely; it guarantees to you the right to print and to read, and to hear your sentiments read; and it guarantees to you the right to adore God according to the dictates of your own conscience. [Loud cheers.] But all these rights have been attacked. The right of speech has been attempted to be suppressed, the right to print is now the subject under discussion, and, gentlemen, if we permit these two rights to be taken from us, I ask you what becomes of the right to adore God according to the dictates of our own consciences? If they have the right to interfere with one they have an equal right to interfere with the others. They have exercised, and claimed to have the right to interfere with the former, and I fear—I fear from the very depths of my soul—that if they are permitted to interfere on these two points, that liberty in matters of religion will go next. [Much feeling.] Why! they have attempted to interfere with that; they have taken down some preachers out of their pulpits because they would not pray to suit them. Some of them would not call on the Lord to have mercy on Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] They shall not find fault with me for that, for, from the depths of my soul I do ask that He will have mercy upon him, and if He does not I am afraid that Lincoln will fare badly.

Now, gentlemen, all that I have to say to you farther is what you have already heard. Peace, peace is the word. We must maintain the law by peaceful means if possible, and we will maintain the law by any means if necessary. [Applause.] But the laws of this country, as I have already said, are in the hands of the judiciary. Let that judiciary be untrammeled—let it be free—and that is all we ask. Now, gentlemen, in the honorable man who has this question now under advisement, though he differs from the democratic party in his politics, I believe that we still have the utmost confidence in him, and whatever may be his decision—so long as he is left untrammeled—we shall most cheerfully submit to it. We know that he will be governed by the dictates of his conscience, and by the oath which he has taken. [Long continued applause.]

REMARKS OF CHAS. M. WILLARD.

Charles M. Willard, Esq., of Chicago, was next introduced. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of Chicago—It may be said that we people of Chicago never have been called upon to assemble upon so important an occasion as this, as my friend here says, "That's what the matter." There never has been, since the history of this city commenced, so large a political assemblage upon any occasion as is gathered up here to-night. And what for? Simply to maintain the rights which our constitution and the laws of our country guarantee to us, to maintain them at all hazards and at all risks. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I am not one of those politicians who ask at the hands of my constituency, or of my partisan friends, that they shall do more or less than I shall do myself. I am not one of those doughfaced, weak-kneed men that dare not turn their faces to the music. In the meantime, I have the utmost respect for the laws, the greatest respect for the constitution and the government under which I live, and my prayer to God is that I may live, and that we may all live, till we can once more see the messenger of peace sent out from the Ark, to see if it cannot find one solitary spot in this dominion upon which to rest its tired pinions, and the olive-branch in its mouth to bear back to the windows of hope. But, gentlemen, in the past few months we have witnessed scenes that are never transacted except when a government is reduced so low as to become the subservient tools of the persons who are managing it. Not long ago a citizen of the State of Ohio was torn from the bosom of his wife and family and exiled from [illegible] government which [illegible] the government which we cherish and respect—and, in the language of that old Roman, in vain he exclaimed "I am an American citizen." [Loud cheers.] In vain did his wife and children cling around him as he was being ruthlessly torn away from their presence, and there assailed in the dead hour of night, that hour in which no honest men work, and rogues prowl about the streets; in vain did they appeal to the soldiery to spare the husband and the father. I myself did not accord with Mr. Vallandigham in all his sentiments, and I may say too that THE CHICAGO TIMES has on several occasions published articles which I thought had better have been left unpublished; but I tell you, fellow-citizens, they publish a fearless democratic newspaper, and so long as the city of Chicago is the great metropolis of the Northwest, so long as the God-given right of liberty is guaranteed to the democratic, the free, honest, enlightened and loyal people of the Northwest, so long as the Chicago *Tribune* is allowed to be published in this city, just so long shall THE CHICAGO TIMES be published [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, we democrats have always been a law-abiding and a law-loving party. We have met upon this occasion, and we have the right to assemble, and I see here around me at least twenty-five persons of the so-called republican party. I tell you that whenever any man or set of men, any buckram upstart, with epaulettes and shoulder-straps, attempts to shut the mouth of THE CHICAGO TIMES, and of the democracy, he will find his situation in this country exceedingly uncomfortable. [Cheers.] When this government was at peace with itself, and when the opposition party saw fit to chastise and castigate that government for going to war with Mexico I was an old-line whig. And I tell you that I got on the stump and abused the democratic party without stint or measure. Who ever would have thought of calling us traitors for that fault-finding? No one. And when the war was over, it was found that we were about right. Nobody ever thought of punishing us for that opposition. I tell you that whenever a free and enlightened people go back one solitary cog in the great wheel of advance they are gone, and all their liberties are gone forever. My friends, most of us have lived out at least half our time, and sooner than consent to live the other part, deprived of all that life is worth living for, we shall die with harness on our backs, battling for free speech, for a free press; much better to do this than live to be slaves. [Immense cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, I will only say now one word to you, for I am called sometimes, among my friends, somewhat hot-headed, and I believe it is so far true that I counsel a little faster than they and the weak kneed gentlemen are willing to go. To-night I say to you that not one man of you is not a law-loving and a law-abiding citizen, for you belong to a party which has always been distinguished for its adherence to that practice, and I say that none of you have any right to commit any breach of the peace till you have consulted with your brother democrats, and when they say the time has come to strike the tocsin, then strike strike for your homes and your liberties [Cheers.]

And now, gentlemen, I want to say one word more. If our old grandfathers and grandmothers were to come here to-day and to be told that there was a system of electrical or magnetic telegraph that would alarm the entire free democracy of the Northwest, running along the chain of the lakes and stretching from Maine to the southwest extremity of the land, reaching to the nethermost depths of the soul through all the divisions of this unhappy country, by the announcement that THE CHICAGO TIMES had been suppressed, they would not believe it. But we have an electric system in these modern days, it is more potent even than those iron wires which flash intelligence over the land, it is a band that binds together the entire democracy of the northern States, a fire of virtuous indignation at these miserable transactions. In proof of that, I desire to read you a dispatch from that banner city of democracy that never flinches or falters, that great city of the North—New York [cheers],—a city, gentlemen, where a man though he wear the livery of the highest rank in the army, would as well be a cat in Tophet, without claws, as to endeavor to arrest a democratic citizen without a warrant. I will read the following:

NEW YORK, June 3

To the Mayor of Chicago:

The democracy of the State of New York assembled here in mass meeting to-night, to greet the oppressed democracy of Chicago.

(Signed) F. C. DEWSING, Chairman.

[The reading of this telegram was the signal for loud and prolonged applause, and a series of enthusiastic cheers for loyal New York, after which the speaker continued.]

The Legislature, the free democratic Legislature of Illinois, have met, and have taken this matter of the suppression of THE CHICAGO TIMES into consideration, and have passed resolutions condemning, in indignant terms, the conduct of these oppressors.

I will also read the following telegram, just received:

SPRINGFIELD, June 3.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate:

Whereas, Information has reached this body that an order was issued on the first day of June inst., by Maj. Gen. Burnside, commanding this department, for the suppression of THE CHICAGO TIMES, a public newspaper, published in this State, and,

Whereas, Such an order is in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive of these God given principles whose existence and recognition for centuries before written constitutions were, have made them as much a part of our rights as the air we breathe or the life which sustains us; be it therefore, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein,

Resolved, That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights; and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of government and the establishment of military despotism in its stead; and be it further

Resolved, That, in view of, and deploring the numerous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action if justified and adhered to by the general government, we respectfully, yet firmly, request the withdrawal of the order in question, and a disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom so dear to their hearts has not ceased to be; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the President of the United States, to Major General Burnside, and to the Governor of Illinois, whose attention is hereby called to this infringement of popular rights and invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois.

Gentlemen, I beg of you, as you are democrats,—as you love the memory of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and Monroe, and respect your own rights as citizens, and desire to maintain the dignity of the democratic name, I counsel you that no violence should be offered to any property or person in this city, unless you are called upon to defend yourselves, and then fight like dogs. [Applause.] Let this great mass meeting of this city, got up impromptu, at eight hours' notice, go to their homes and firesides and tell their wives and children that a free speech and a free press, in the glorious old State of Illinois, are yet triumphant. [Immense cheering.] See to it then that no violence is committed. Whenever it is necessary to do violence to any one the tocsin will be sounded and the masses will be called together to take common united action; and when only we set out to do it we can clean any body out.

The speaker then said that, as it was late and as a great many of the audience lived at a considerable distance, and many of them having set up watching the office of THE TIMES on the preceding evening, and might yet have to watch it again, it had been suggested that the meeting had better adjourn. This, however, was not acceded to; the audience cried aloud for him to go on, and calls were made for other speakers.

REMARKS OF SAMUEL ASHTON.

Samuel Ashton was then introduced. He said that the people had met for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the action of the military authorities in suppressing THE CHICAGO TIMES. It was proper that they had so met. The meeting should be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with our motto—"Support the laws and the constitution." He could not express his indignation at a man dressed in gold lace assuming to tell the people what they shall read and what they shall not read. Whatever men think or print, if it be not libelous, have a right to think and print. Why is it that all papers suppressed are democratic papers. If it be not a deep and settled determination to destroy the liberty of free speech? The people will not endure it. When it is assumed to do it in violation of the courts, they would buckle on their armor and go forth in the pride and strength of manhood, determined to triumph or perish.

They call democrats disloyal for a mere expression of opinion. Did the democratic party, during the Mexican war, call Tom Corwin a traitor and incarcerate him in a bastile, because he hoped the Mexicans would welcome the Americans "with bloody hands to hospitable graves"? No! They believed in free speech and extended to him its privileges. But you,—you, democrats, when you assume to differ with the administration, are, forsooth, called disloyal.

Hon. Mr. Ashton announced that Mr. Asay was prepared to introduce resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and, as the hour was getting late, he would give way in his favor.

Mr. Asay then introduced the following, which were passed amid the most unbounded enthusiasm.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND LOYAL CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS, ASSEMBLED THIS EVENING TO CONSULT UPON THEIR INTERESTS, DO RESOLVE,

1. That law is the bulwark of liberty; the abrogation of law is the death of liberty; the constitution is the fundamental law, the constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievances. An infringement of these rights is a blow at the constitution, an abrogation of these rights is the overthrow of the constitution. He who seeks to abridge or destroy these rights is a traitor to law and to liberty. The people of Illinois will forever demand and insist upon these rights. They will obey the laws themselves, and insist upon a like obedience by all men. They will seek redress for grievances through the forms of law and the tribunals of justice. They will demand and insist upon the trial by jury for men, not in the military or naval service, who are charged with crime; they will demand and insist upon the right to speak and print their opinions upon the men in power, and the measures of those men; they will demand and insist upon the judgment of the civil tribunals upon cases of newspapers charged with the expression of "disloyal and incendiary sentiments."

2. The military power is and must remain subordinate to the civil power. Military, like civil functionaries, derive all their powers from the law. So far as they act under the law they must be obeyed. When they exceed the law their orders and decrees are void.

3. "General Order No. 84," promulgated by Gen. Burnside, by which the publication of THE CHICAGO TIMES is declared to be suppressed, is without warrant of law, and should, as we have an abiding belief that it will, forthwith be rescinded by the President. If THE TIMES or any other public journal has exceeded the limits of lawful discussion or criticism, the civil tribunals, and they alone, are the competent and lawful judges of its crime. To the courts of law it appeals; let the courts and the courts alone decide its fate.

4. The people of Illinois are devoted, with their lives and their fortunes, to the glorious Union of the States under the constitution made by our fathers; they will sacrifice life and fortune, *and all but liberty* to preserve that Union, they will cordially sustain the authorities in all honest and lawful efforts to preserve that Union, but they will not sacrifice their liberties though life and fortune go together. Peaceably, soberly, loyally they will maintain their liberties, so long as they can thus be maintained; but they will have them at every hazard by some means.

On motion of E. W. McComas the meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Friday evening, unless called together sooner.

As the immense throng broke up, repeated cheers were given for THE CHICAGO TIMES, and the constitution and the Union. The streets were thronged with people going in all directions, and giving vent to their enthusiasm in prolonged cheers which were caught up and sent back by the multitudes filling the streets blocks away. In less than five minutes many thousands congregated on Randolph in front of the office of THE TIMES giving cheer on cheer for the editor, and groans for Burnside. An impromptu meeting, larger than previous political demonstrations on which Chicago has exhausted the enterprise and energy of weeks, in order to make them grand and imposing, was improvised, though without a chairman. Richard T. Merrick, E. W. McComas, John Garrick, and other gentlemen, delivered stirring addresses from the doorstep of THE TIMES office, appealing to the people to yield not even the estimation of a hair in the defence of their imperiled liberties, but at the same time counseling an appeal to all lawful means before resorting to unusual ones, and especially deprecating any show of violence towards the person or property of any man under almost any pretext, until the Court shall have announced its decision in the case now under advisement. The meeting gradually and peaceably dispersed at a late hour, many hundreds lingering around the office, cheering for hours after the speaking had ceased.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE PER YEAR $2.00.

THIS edition of THE TIMES is of the size of the daily, and, containing a very few advertisements, presents a large amount and variety of reading matter. This matter is selected from the daily with great care and is the cream of that issue. Every number will contain a weekly review of the Chicago markets, and reports of all essential domestic and foreign markets, which alone will be worth more to every western farmer, drover, and lumberman than the price of the paper.

A Petition to the President.

At a meeting of citizens irrespective of party, called at the Circuit Court-Room at half-past 11 o'clock Wednesday, June 3d, Hon. Francis C. Sherman was called to the Chair, and M. F. Tuley was appointed Secretary.

Remarks were made by Judge Van Higgins, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Isaac N. Arnold, Wm. B. Ogden, S. S. Hayes, Jas. F. Joy, A. W. Arrington, Samuel W. Fuller, Wirt Dexter and others.

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden presented the following resolutions and petition:

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting of citizens of all parties, the peace of this city and State, if not the general welfare of the country, is likely to be promoted by the suspension or rescinding of the recent order of General Burnside for the suppression of THE CHICAGO TIMES; therefore

Resolved, That upon the ground of expediency alone such of our citizens as concur in this opinion, without regard to party, are hereby recommended to unite in a petition to the President respectfully asking the suspension or rescinding of said order.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of five to circulate and obtain signatures to the petition.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Wm. B. Ogden, Van H. Higgins, A. C. Coventry, Judge Dickey and C. Beckwith.

On motion, the persons present were requested to sign the petition.

Senator Trumbull and Representative Arnold announced their intention to telegraph the President to give the resolutions his serious and prompt consideration.

The committee were directed to send the resolutions and petition by telegraph to the President.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the morning papers.

The Paris Fashions.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, May 15.

The most unparalled fine weather and brilliant sunshine have marked the whole of our spring season, and given an unusual impetus to the various and attractive out-door amusements which generally distinguish this period of the year. First and foremost among these has been this month the universal Dog Show, held in the Jardin d'Acclimation, the first exhibition of the sort ever attempted in this country, the immense success and brilliant results of which bid fair to make it only the first of a series of similar expositions in future years. The gardens were thronged with numerous visitors every day of the past week, until the closing day on Monday last, when the prizes and medals adjudged to the owners of the best canine specimens exhibited were distributed, and terminated the first Canine Exhibition of 1863. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial each visited in turn this really interesting assemblage of dogs, from every quarter of the globe, and the Empress purchased from the numerous pet-dogs, exhibited under glass-cases, a tiny specimen of the Havannah breed, rejoicing in the name of *Coquette*, which the little creature well deserved from the glossy nature and brilliantly white texture of its silken locks and the refined nature of its tastes. Coquette is now domiciled at the Tuileries, and has a luxurious little *niche* fitted up with crimson, satin cushion and coverlet, Sevres porcelain plate contains the dainty food prepared for her aristocratic palate, and the silver bowl won by her for her late owners at a previous exhibition in England is filled with water for her drinking.

The spring races of the Bois de Boulogne continued to the last to be fully attended, and exhibited on the fifth and last day the most charming toilettes, being a combination of spring and summer costumes which offered the gayest contrasts. The Empress appeared this time in a violet taffetas dress, trimmed with ruches of the same, and bias bands of black velvet edged with white at the bottom of the skirt. She wore a white bonnet covered with violets, and round her shoulders a magnificent black lace shawl. These shawls, as well as small squares of black lace trimmed round with deep flounces of the same material, are much worn this summer, and are now made in the most elegant designs and patterns at the well known establishment of *Violard, 1 rue de Choiseul*, where may also be seen several of the new round mantillas, called *collets*, so much in vogue at this moment, and which are made both in black and white lace, in which textures they are the most *distingue* out-door garments which can be worn at weddings, or on any dress occasions. At a late aristocratic wedding, which took place at St. Philippe du Roule, all the married ladies, it was observed, wore these *collets* in white or black lace, their dresses being trimmed with a deep lace flounce to correspond, such as in former less luxurious days would only have been thought fitted for a saloon or ball room, but which are now worn for visiting, and other morning wear. Low bodies are now very much adopted for half-dress, and over these pelerines of black lace or white guipure, which are to be found in perfection at the above house, and at no higher prices than in many less well supplied establishments.

The prevailing mode for this summer is, as I think I mentioned in a former letter, that the *casaque* or *collet* should resemble, in material and color, those of the dress, while the boots, parasol, and ornaments of the bonnet if not the bonnet itself, are frequently of the same shade.

There is an immense variety in the material for spring dresses, and some of the prettiest textures of the season are now to be found at the *Scabieuse*, 10 *Rue de la Paix*, where *la popline des Indes*, parramattas and taffetas, with narrow stripes and in small checks, there is a large choice, as well as of a sort of *poult de soie*, called *faye*, a remarkably rich-looking material, employed both for dresses and for *casaques* and other out-door garments. In the charming shades of grey, lilac, violet and black, the *Maison Sans* has a variety of exquisite designs and small patterns, both in bareges, poplins and grenadines.

Their *confections*, consisting of paletots and *collets*, and of shawls trimmed with embroidered flounces, are in the best taste, the latter especially being the greatest novelty of the present season.

The Next French Elections.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial*, writing of the elections on the 31st of May and 1st of June, for Deputies to the new Chamber, says:

"For the next twenty days, therefore, the whole country will be given up to this event. Suffrage is universal, every man, whether white or black, poor or rich, having the right to vote, and the government pretends also to allow a sufficient degree of liberty to candidates and to the canvass in general.

"The candidates, however, must register themselves as such, and they are required at the same time to sign an engagement that their candidacy is real, and that if elected they will take the oath of allegiance to the government and will serve. This proviso was designed to put a stop to the habit which prevailed formerly of merely running as a demonstration against the government. The candidates are allowed to address their constituencies in circulars, and to print and circulate tickets, but all meetings composed of more than twenty persons, all speech-making, and all meetings publicly called, no matter of how many persons composed, are prohibited. The voters are required to inscribe their names in advance, and to obtain a certificate of right to vote, which they show at the moment of voting. The elections are undoubtedly fairly conducted, notwithstanding, as a general thing, the officers in charge are partisans, more or less active, of the government."

The 13th Illinois Cavalry in a Skirmish.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

IRONTON, Mo., June 1.

I hasten to inform you that information has just been received at this place of a severe skirmish between a portion of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Leeper's company of 3d Missouri, and perhaps others, under Major Lippert, of the 13th Illinois, and a rebel force (under whom is yet unknown). The fight took place, it is said, on Little Black River, between Big Black and Doniphan, in Ripley county. I learn our forces,—in all from one hundred and fifty to two hundred,—were on a scout, and fell in with a large force of the enemy; had a severe fight, and were defeated with severe loss. Major Lippert is reported mortally wounded, and a large number of his men missing. It is said Capt. Leeper's company lost twenty men. It is feared the rebels will advance on Patterson; but as there is a large army now here, there can be no doubt these rebel forces will be promptly disposed of.

A Man Shot.

From the Cairo Gazette, May 31.

On Friday night last a deplorable accident occurred some distance up the Mississippi levee. A Mr. Ostrum, who lives some fifteen miles up the country, was coming to town after a doctor. His family had been sick for some time, and he was worn down with watching. In that condition he had fallen asleep on his horse, and was coming down the levee. He heard the pickets guard hail him, but, being very drowsy, and not being aware that pickets were guarding the approaches to town, he did not know the import of the challenge. He continued to ride along, and the pickets fired two shots over his head, but he still failed to apprehend the real state of affairs. Another shot took effect in the left thigh near the body, severing the femoral artery, and otherwise inflicting a dangerous wound. He was brought to the hospital, and Dr. Taggart has been doing all he could for him since, and there is a prospect that he may recover.

VERY ILL.—Rev. Dr. and Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is very ill, and not expected to live. He has been in failing health for some years, and the recent death of his wife has greatly accelerated his steps to the grave.

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The Times.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

REVIVED.

THE CHICAGO TIMES of Wednesday morning reached only a part of its subscribers. The reason of this failure will be found in the subjoined notification, which reached us by telegraph on Tuesday morning at about 11 o'clock:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, June 2.
Editor of The Chicago Times:
You are hereby notified that I have issued an order stopping the publication of your paper, which order will be published in the morning papers of this city to-day (Tuesday morning). You will please govern yourself accordingly.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj Gen

And in the following, which was served upon us in the evening of the same day:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM SPRINGFIELD, CHICAGO, June 2, 1863.
To Capt. JAMES S. PUTNAM, Camp Douglas:
You will enforce the following order of Maj Gen Burnside.
"CINCINNATI, June 2, 1863.
"Gen. AMMEN—I have issued an order suppressing THE CHICAGO TIMES. You will see that no more publications of it are made, and, if necessary, you will take military possession of the office.
(Signed) "A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen."
J. AMMEN, Brig Gen

In pursuance of this order, at about 4 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, a military force invaded our office, and stopped our press when only about one-half of the edition of THE TIMES for that morning had been printed.

We need not recapitulate here the occurrences in this city of the past two days. It is enough to say that never before here, and seldom in any community, have the very depths of public feeling been so profoundly agitated. That the peace has been preserved—that blood has not flowed in our streets—is attributable to the devotion of the democracy of the city to the grand principle of the party, that "THE HIGHEST PUBLIC DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN IS TO MAINTAIN THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS." The peace has been preserved—the supremacy of the laws has been maintained,—and to-day the democracy of Chicago stand upon a pinnacle of the proudest eminence.

Last evening, at about 6½ o'clock, we received the following telegraphic dispatch:

"LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4, 1863.
"To the Editor of The Chicago Times.
"By direction of the President of the United States, my order suppressing the circulation of your paper is revoked. You are at liberty to resume its publication.
"A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj Gen."

It is by virtue of this military order that we are "permitted" to issue THE TIMES this morning, for, from Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, until last evening, at 6½ o'clock, our whole printing establishment has been in military possession.

Gen. Burnside's order is revoked by order of the President of the United States. It is due to the President to say that we have believed that the order would be revoked by him. The promptitude with which he has revoked it indicates how entirely he disapproves it. We scarcely need add that it is unconditionally revoked.

We have, then, still, A FREE PRESS. Major Generals may not interfere with it. The fetters which have bound it in certain of the States of the Northwest are now released. The terrorism which has reigned in Ohio and Indiana, and which had just reached Illinois, is removed.

Let us hope that we have now seen the last of this terrorism. We believe we have seen the last of it. If we were not convinced before, the events of the past two days have convinced us, that Illinois, at least, will not submit to it. Illinois, a loyal State, has lost none of her rights by reason of the southern rebellion, and she will surrender none of them. She will yet continue to yield her blood and treasure for the salvation of the Union, but more precious to her than even the Union is CIVIL LIBERTY.

THE BURNSIDE ORDER IN COURT.

It was an impressive spectacle in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had come up from Springfield to sit with Judge Drummond in the case of the application of the publishers of THE TIMES for an injunction restraining the military suppression of the circulation of the paper. The court room was crowded with members of the bar and citizens, and intense interest prevailed. The argument of JAMES F. JOY, Esq., in favor of the injunction, was a masterly exposition of the lawlessness of Gen. Burnside's repressive order. We shall publish this argument at length tomorrow, which is of all the more value because of Mr. Joy's prominent position with the republican party. We shall also print, tomorrow, a correct report of the remarks of Judge Drummond, on Wednesday, with reference to Gen. Burnside's order of suppression.

The revocation of the order by the President will stay further proceedings in the case before the court. We regret that these proceedings cannot be finished and the judgment of the court obtained, for we feel no particle of doubt as to what the judgment would be. Hon. A. W. Arrington, associate counsel with Mr. Joy, and Mr Wirt Dexter, of the firm of Walker & Dexter, attorneys in the case, would have further argued in behalf of the injunction. Mr. Goodwin, for the United States District Attorney, conducted the case for the government.

GERRITT SMITH AND UNIONISM.

Gerrit Smith, at the League convention in Utica, New York, a few days ago, made a decidedly conservative speech, which seems to have agreeably surprised the Seward wing of the administrationists, and must have bitterly disappointed the Greeleyites and Tiltonians. His sympathy and co-operation, until recently, with ultra radicals, make his present unconditional Unionism a matter for special wonder. But Mr Smith has before, at fitful intervals, given evidence that there was method in his madness. When a Representative in Congress, he made a speech which had in it so much of common sense and patriotism, and was so opposite to what was generally believed to be his fanatical theories, that it attracted much attention and comment. Not only this, but among the southern members of Congress, he was regarded with much interest and treated with marked consideration and respect. His means of "persuasion" with them was somewhat different from those employed by his radical brethren, who have acted upon the supposition that damning the vices of others atoned for their own.

His conversion was eminently suggestive, as proved by a lengthy and intensely patriotic article in our New York namesake. It quotes his declaration that "he would sooner consent that slavery should be restored stronger than ever than that the Union should be given up;" and proceeds thereupon to read a lecture to the border States, Gov. Seymour, and those whom it is wont to style copperheads, for their want of loyalty in not coming up to Gerrit Smith's standard, which it assumes to be "the true standard." We have no fault to find with the assumption. The most "pestiferous copperhead" will concede its correctness, and make, if required, an affidavit, and that too without mental qualification, that "he would sooner consent to see slavery restored stronger than ever than that the Union should be given up." How, then, can the Times charge disloyalty upon the copperheads? They accept its own standard, and have so far sacrificed their pro-slavery proclivities as to stand on the same platform with Gerrit Smith in his efforts to restore the Union!

But it assumes (properly) that Mr. Smith's doctrine is unconditional Unionism, and thus states the position of the democratic party, and comments upon its antagonism to "the true standard:"

"They descant with great emphasis upon the inviolability of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, habeas corpus, jury trial, and all that, and profess to hold themselves ready to abandon the war—which, of course, breaks up the nation—sooner than these constitutional rights shall be suspended. Gov. Seymour is the representative of this class, and has set forth the doctrine in unmistakable terms in his late extraordinary letter."

A simple statement of fact will at once show the mendacity and absurdity of these charges. There cannot be found in any democratic newspaper that has ever been printed in the United States, nor in any speech ever made by a democrat, a sentence showing a willingness to abandon the Union in any contingency. We make this broad assertion and challenge proof to the contrary. The party has descanted "with great emphasis upon the inviolability of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, habeas corpus, jury trial, and all that." We know not what "and all that" means, unless it is the right to breathe, which all but slaves would consider worthless if denied the others.

If dissenting with emphasis upon the inviolability of those rights when they are trodden in the mire by lawless despotism, and twenty-three millions of people—yes, all humanity and civilization—are insulted by the act, is conditional instead of unconditional Unionism, then is the democratic party a conditional Union party, for it intends to preserve the Union, holding those rights inviolable and sacred. It is a burlesque on common sense to assert that the violation of them is necessary to preserve it.

The Times, in challenging the Unionism of the democracy, does not presume to assert that of its own party. This, by implication at least, is an instance of candor and modesty in an administration paper which, "like a star in the darkest night, strikes fiery off indeed." It saves us the superfluous task of presenting proof of the disloyalty of the radical leaders, from Secretary Chase to Lloyd Garrison, who control the party and dictate its measures.

GEN. HUNTER recently addressed a letter to the Confederate government stating that "several negroes in the employ of our government, in the Western Department, had been cruelly murdered by their authorities, and others sold into slavery. In anticipation of similar proceedings in his department, he says:

"Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity, which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel highest in rank in my possession. Man for man, these executions shall take place, for every one murdered or sold into a slavery worse than death."

Leaving out of consideration the propriety of anticipating, in a communication by a General to a hostile government, events that would justify such a threat as is here made, we think Gen. Hunter pledges himself to a course of action which he cannot maintain. We have before discussed the right of the Federal government to emancipate the slaves of the South and convert them into soldiers, and shall not here resume the discussion. The right is at least questionable, while the right of the South to remand them to slavery, should they capture them, is not questionable. Gen. Hunter threatens the execution of those Confederates highest in rank, whom he may have in his possession as prisoners for every negro thus sold. The fulfillment of this menace would give to the war proportions of horror from which every humane and Christian mind would shrink appalled. It is for the administration to determine the method of retaliation that should be employed in case the Confederates sell captured negro soldiers. We confess our inability to suggest what that method shall be, but we are confident the threat of Gen. Hunter will not be adopted. The difficulties attendant upon the conversion of slaves into soldiers have been foreseen and predicted, and it is the essence of twaddle to say the discussion of them arises from prejudice against the race. We append another extract from Gen Hunter's letter, from which it would seem that the teachings of Mr French and his school-ma'ams in the Department of the South had not been confined to negroes exclusively:

"You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty—liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell."

THE following card appears in one of the abolition newspaper sheets of the city:

"To the Editor of The Chicago Evening Journal:
"The proceedings of a meeting held at the Circuit Court Room yesterday, as published in this morning's Post, are calculated to mislead those who were not present.
"We did not agree to the resolution adopted, and expressly refused to sign any request to the President to suspend or rescind the order for the suppression of THE TIMES. When appealed to by citizens present, we stated that if gentlemen thought proper to send such a request to the President, while we would not sign the request, we would ask for it the prompt and serious consideration of the President, and authorized Judge Higgins to make an indorsement to that effect upon it, when prepared, the usual method of calling the attention of the President or head of a Department to the complaint of a citizen, communicated through us, without regard to our opinion of its merits.
"June 4th, 1863.
"LYMAN TRUMBULL,
"ISAAC N. ARNOLD."

Those who were present at the meeting in question will be surprised at the allegations of the foregoing card. We have in our possession the original manuscript, in Mr Trumbull's handwriting, of a message, signed by himself and Isaac N. Arnold, addressed to the President, as follows:

"We respectfully ask for the above (?), the resolution adopted by the meeting, the serious and prompt consideration of the President.
"LYMAN TRUMBULL,
"ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
"June 3, 1863."

And this message was telegraphed to Washington without any intervention by Judge Higgins whatever.

TO suppress thought is to murder the soul. Its immortality is not an insurance against murder. An idiot has a soul, but its natural life is stifled. As the means of intelligent judgment are denied, in that degree is the soul robbed of its true life. As speech is the expression of thought, its freedom is as unlimited and sacred. To gag the last is to fetter the first, for all knowledge not intuitive is acquired from observation and language.

To gag men, to muzzle the press, to assume their incapacity to properly judge of issues directly affecting each, is trampling upon rights Christ held inviolate, for His is a religion of persuasion, and not of force. It is to treat with contempt the majesty of the soul he died to save—to make a mockery and scoff of privileges purchased and sanctified by his agony and death.

Freedom of thought and speech date beyond all constitutions or human ordinances and laws. The safeguards thrown around them by our constitution are but a solemn and august recognition of their awful sanctity; are but the pledges of the nation's might for their protection, to the redemption of which its officers are sworn.

FROM such a variety of sources that we have no doubt of the fact, we can assure our readers that the Reverend Beecher has gone to England. He preached a farewell sermon before he left, and kissed a number of Sabbath school children. The children gave him flowers. His friends attended him at his departure, notwithstanding it rained, and the many, many little incidents of his leave-taking are detailed with a gusto and minuteness by the New York papers in an eminently edifying manner. The correct taste which keeps a record of his "down-sittings and uprisings," and heralds them to the public, is, of course, not to be doubted, when it is so unanimously indorsed. Still, we cannot help thinking such diaries better suited to the "piping times of peace" than now, when a desolation he and his have been busy in procuring is stalking over the land and leaving a broad trail of blood and misery in its path.

SENATOR TRUMBULL made a speech in Court-House Square last night, which, if made by a democrat, would have been called copperheadism. He attributed the bad progress of the war to the incompetency of the administration, condemned arbitrary arrests and military suppression of newspapers, and said many other things distasteful to his abolition auditory, who persistently interrupted him by calls for Jennison, the Kansas Jayhawker. Jennison subsequently led an abolition procession about the city.

Mr. Trumbull's defection must be attributed to that instinct which drives rats from a sinking ship. He concludes not to go down with the administration. But where else will he go?

NOTWITHSTANDING the intense excitement in this city consequent upon the suppression of THE TIMES, the records of the Police Court show but four arrests that can be traced to connection with that excitement. Three of these were for drunkenness, and one for disorderly conduct. When it is remembered that the meeting of Wednesday evening was the largest ever assembled in this city, and that during that day and yesterday public interest and the canvass of the subject were eager and watchful, the perfect order maintained speaks volumes in favor of the law-abiding sentiment of the people. To the laws they confidently appealed for maintenance of right. Fortunately their interposition has been rendered superfluous.

IF the reader detects unusual defects in this number of THE TIMES, he must attribute them to the haste with which the matter has been prepared. It was not until last evening at 6½ o'clock that the order of the President revoking Gen. Burnside's repressive order was received, and it was not until two hours later that the employes of the office could be collected.

WHAT A MESS.—After George B. Cheever had made a long fanatical speech at the meeting of the "Church Anti-Slavery Society," in Boston, he introduced to the audience Fred. Douglass (black man), who he (Cheever) said was the only Douglas that would live in history. The negro, rising to speak, said only a few words, and those only by way of introducing to the audience Henry Wilson, a United States Senator! There was a significant spectacle.

THE HANCOCK ESTATE.—The Boston Transcript says, that, in consequence of the sale of the Hancock estate, the heirs have made a formal gift of the house, furniture, and fine old portraits, together with many other objects of historical interest, to the city of Boston—to be removed and kept entire as a museum of antiquities, open to the public forever. The removal of the house would cost about $10,000.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE IDEA OF TAKING VICKSBURG BY STORM ABANDONED.

BANKS REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED GRANT WITH 14,000 MEN.

GRANT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE PLACE, WHICH IS REFUSED.

A QUORUM PRESENT IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Passage of Resolutions Condemning the Suppression of The Chicago Times.

MARCH OF COL. KILPATRICK FROM GLOUCESTER POINT TO HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

DENIAL OF HUNTER'S REMOVAL.

DUPONT AND WILKES SUPERSEDED.

Bragg Making a Flank Movement on Rosecrans.

&c., &c., &c.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Idea of Carrying the Place by Storm Abandoned—The Rebels have 30 Days' Rations and 60 Days' Ammunition—Banks Reported to have Joined Grant, with 14,000 Men—Heavy Cannonading on the 30th ult.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
NEAR VICKSBURG, May 30, via CAIRO, June 4.

Sabbath-like stillness has prevailed in the camp most of the time. On several occasions vigorous cannonading has been kept up five or ten minutes at points where real or fancied movements of the enemy's forces were being made, then all would subside again. Even the sharpshooters would lie idle.

Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect our men, and mining to blow the face out of one or two prominent forts that are nearly unapproachable. Otherwise the idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning, and represents he was sent out by Gen. Pemberton to communicate verbally with Gen. Johnston and Gen. Loring. The former he supposed to be between Big Black River and Jackson, and the latter near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city deplorable. About 18,000 effective men are there. Two-thirds are kept in the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave on instant under any pretext. The remaining third are held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice.

Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson, and others, are in the city. Most of the rich left the city before the investment. Those who remain have excavated caves and live in them night and day. Valuable merchandise of the city is also thus stored from fear of conflagration. Over one hundred women and children had been killed by our bombardment. Gunboats in the fleet make no impression on the city.

General Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged General Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the farthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven towards our lines, owing to a lack of forage. This has since been confirmed.

There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps. These were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege.

They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy.

Gen. Blair has met no enemy in force, and the reports of Gen. Johnston being near are disbelieved. At all events, we are prepared for him.

A cavalry reconnoissance three days ago discovered a small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

Gen. Banks, with reinforcements, is reported near here, which, like many camp rumors, may have little foundation.

The wounded are being removed to hospital boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis.

All goes well considering the magnitude of the operation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
CAIRO, June 3.

The naval boat J. V. Wilbur arrived this morning, having left Vicksburg on the 30th. Officers report that Banks' force of 14,000 had joined Gen. Grant.

The gunboat Cincinnati, recently sunk by the rebel battery, is but partly submerged.

The steamer Hope came up this noon with 400 passengers, a large part of them sick and wounded soldiers. Many of the wounded officers who came to Memphis on the Luminary arrived here on the Hope.

Maj. Evans, a rebel surgeon, was a passenger, and for the present will remain here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
MEMPHIS, June 1, via CAIRO, June 4.

The following is a list of commissioned wounded officers who came to this city last evening, on the steamer Luminary, under the charge of Dr. E. W. Wilson:

Capt Wm Osterholm, 31st Mo, 1st Lieut O L Wray, 29th Wis, 1st Lieut W J Kittridge, Adj 4th Minn, 1st Lieut B F Butler, 24th Ind, 1st Lieut Sam M Smith, 24th Ind, 1st Lieut Henry King, 20th Ill, 1st Lieut D D Wadsworth, 29th Ill, Capt C A Holmes, 29th Wis; Lieut W R Myers, 47th Ind, Capt Jas Jackson, 48th Ind Lieut S J McKinley, 24th Ind; Lieut D S Bender, 47th Ind, Lt A W Fritchby, 26th Mo, Lt Ed Sutton 59th Ind, Lt L S Hopkins, 93d Ill, Capt E Yetmgess 47th Ind; Capt A C Burrell, 29th Wis, Capt D C Dougherty, 10th Mo, Lieut Henry Seebal, 12th Mo, Lt F B Stanbury, Adjt 4th Mo, Lt R Wheeler, 14th Wis, Lieut Geo Baldwin, 48th Ind; Lieut Tom Sewell, 127th Ill, Capt Geo Peterbaugh, 4?th Ill, Capt Henry Graham, 4th Va, Capt Phil Buck, 59th Ind, Lieut Col J F Boyd, 100th Ill, badly, Capt Ira Cooper, left arm off, 99th Ill, Capt L W Wittman, 6th Mo, 1st Lieut J Langfelter, 48th Ohio, Lieut Abell, 4th Va, Maj L H Goodin, 4th Ia, Capt S N Sanders, 124th Ill, Lieut Don Webster, 1st Wisconsin Battery, Lieut Jno B Cooley, 8th Missouri Battery, Capt J C Degarus, 6th Mo, Capt B H Battaker, 6th Mo, Lieut Col B F Baxter, 24th Indiana Battery; Capt Boyse, 13th U S Infantry, badly, Col Merrill, 21st Iowa Battery, Lieut Jos Denny, 118th Ill, Adjt W E Smith, 124th Ill, Capt E Hill, 21st Mo; Capt John N Boyer, 30th Ill, Lieut Mark Anthony, 6th Mo

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
CAIRO, June 3.

The steamer Imperial, from Memphis, arrived this evening, with papers of last evening; but they contain no later news than that already sent.

Gen. Crocker and Col Stone of the [illegible] passed through to St. Louis to-day, [illegible] wounded.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer City of Alton, the ladies and gentlemen of the Illinois Sanitary Commission are unable to proceed down the river.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
LAKE'S LANDING, ON YAZOO RIVER, May 28—8 A. M.—(via CAIRO, May 3.)

Scout reports Gen. Johnston advancing. One army corps drew seven days' rations and marched to meet him at daylight yesterday. His approach is stated to be between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers, with the intention of retaking Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications by the Yazoo. This he cannot do. If necessary, Gen Grant can swing his whole army to this vicinity and repel an attack from one hundred thousand men. Johnston's force is variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty-five thousand. Gen. Grant is confident of his ability to defeat Johnston, without raising the siege.

It is made certain that we can only take the city by regular siege, or beating the enemy in the rear so badly as to induce an earlier surrender.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
NEAR VICKSBURG, May 30.

Subsistence for the army comes to Lake's Landing, on the Yazoo River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports; thence by teams to the different army corps. We can afford to wait weeks or months for the bloodless victory certainly within our grasp. Thirty days will probably suffice, however. If Gen. Grant were to march his army to the Yazoo, and quietly embark to-morrow, enough has been done within the last four weeks to characterize it as the most brilliant campaign of this war, east or west. Its conception was daring and grand, and the execution masterly in every minute particular.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission nearly three hours. New batteries have been lately put in position, and nearly 150 guns commenced playing on the city. At daylight the firing was rapid beyond belief, and the report along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of heavy siege-guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.

At the present, 8 A. M., there is a lull.

Reports have been circulated that many members of Gen. Grant's staff have resigned, as rats desert sinking ships. I wish to correct them. In pursuance of a long entertained intention, Col Hillyer resigned eight weeks ago, to take effect on the 16th of May, supposing that would cover the Vicksburg campaign. He is here yet, and will remain till the city is ours. No other member of the staff has resigned or wishes to. All have implicit confidence in the General, and their personal feelings toward him is akin to adoration. Col. Ihre was transferred to Gen. Wool. Col. Pride was never a staff officer in a strict sense, and returned when there was no further need of his services as railroad engineer. Only this and nothing more.

The weather continues hot. The roads and camps are uncommonly dusty.

Wounded are being removed to hospital boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis. All goes well considering the magnitude of operations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
CAIRO, June 4.

The telegraph to Memphis is not working to-day. No boat is up, and there is no news.

NEW YORK, June 4.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald states: "No official information has been received here in regard to another assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburg by Grant, or of any repulse to the Union forces. It is believed that such facts, if so, would have been promptly communicated to the military authorities here. The reports are discredited here."

NEW YORK, June 4.

The Herald's Washington special says: "The officers of the Indianola, who have arrived at Washington, state that, while passing through Montgomery, Ala., they witnessed the launching of a steamer 241 feet long, 25 feet beam, and to be 4-inch plated.

"A New Orleans letter of the 27th ult. mentions a report there that one of our gunboats had destroyed the town of Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired on, while they were passing, by guerrillas."

MEMPHIS, June 2, via CAIRO June 4.

The steamer Ed. Walsh is the latest boat up from Young's Point. She left there last Sunday.

There is nothing remarkably new to report since the sinking of the gunboat Cincinnati.

Gen Grant seemingly holds Vicksburg and the entire garrison as though in the hollow of his hand. He can assault and take it readily, but with large loss. He prefers to take it by siege. He is now planting heavy guns, and preparing for Joe Johnston, should he think it best to attack his rear.

It may be some time before Vicksburg falls, but it eventually must come into our possession.

The report in the streets here to-day, is, that Joe Johnston is at Big Black River, about attempting to cross. Also, that a large force has gone from Grant to prevent his progress and drive him back. This is from secesh quarters.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Prediction that the Enemy Will Again Invade Kentucky—Bragg Attempting a Flank Move on Rosecrans—The Revocation of Burnside's Order—Burnside's Order No. 90.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
CINCINNATI, June 4.

Gen Hartsuff, of the 22d Army Corps, will continue his headquarters at Hickman. Near the railroad bridge, Gen. S. S. Fry has located his camp of rendezvous and instruction for 20,000 new levies from that State.

The advance of the Federal troops are near Somerset, and the enemy, in small force, are across the Cumberland. It is predicted that, Burnside's troops having been withdrawn, the enemy will again invade the State in force.

Our advices from Rosecrans shows that Bragg is attempting a flank move in the direction of Shelbyville. It is also rumored that steamers are to be impressed into the government service for the transportation of troops.

The news that the President had revoked the order of Gen. Burnside to suppress THE CHICAGO TIMES, was received here to-night, with manifest approbation by our citizens. Generally it is presumed that the same order of suppression of the World in this Department, shall also be revoked.

Vallandigham's trial and the speeches of his counsel, it making 250 pages, has been published.

The democratic convention which meets at Columbus on Thursday, will be the largest ever held in the State, and no doubt the most enthusiastic.

A positive platform; meeting all the political issues of the day, will be adopted. Vallandigham will be nominated for Governor by acclamation; for Lieut-Gov., Gen. Trueman; Auditor, Wm D Morgan; Supreme Judge, Van Trump, late Union candidate for Governor, and the same who decided the indemnity law as unconstitutional. All the railroads in the State will carry the delegates at half fare.

Mr. Kruse, from your State, was released from the military prison to-day; also, all of the Dayton rioters.

Maj. Gen. Ord passed through the city to-day for Grant's army.

Since writing the above, Gen. Burnside has issued an order, directing the publication of THE TIMES to go on, and the circulation of the World continued in this department, by order of the President.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

Gen. Burnside has issued Gen. Order No 90 to-day, which is pretty lengthy. It directs that Gen. McLean, Provost Marshal General, shall at once institute an investigation into the cases of all citizens now confined in this department, and in all such cases as do not clearly show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when a desire is manifested to atone for past faults by future good conduct, the prisoners will be released on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds for a strict observance thereof.

The General commanding is convinced that a large majority of the men arrested have been misled by dishonest and designing politicians, and he prefers to strike at the sources of the evil, and allow those who have been led astray to return to their loyalty and allegiance, if they have seen the folly and sin of opposing the government.

The order then speaks of the duty of every man in this crisis, where the government is striving to suppress the rebellion, and says the necessity demands a sacrifice from every one.

The General argues that in yielding up civil rights to save this country, the party so doing is none the less a citizen. The country requires no physical sacrifice, no personal hardships, but simply that he shall imitate the example of the soldiers in the field, so far as to abate somewhat of that freedom of speech which they give up entirely; that freedom of discussion and criticism which is proper in the politician and the journalist in time of peace, becomes rank treason when it tends to weaken the confidence of the soldier in his officers and government. And when this insidious treason, striking at the very root of that military power which is, for the time being, the country's protection, makes its appearance, it is the bounden duty of the Commanding General to expel it from his lines with a heavier hand than he would drive from his camp the villain who would scatter a malarial poison that would enervate and decimate his soldiers.

The General commanding desires to again call the attention of all officers, Provost Marshals and others in authority, to the necessity of great care in the making of arrests, which should, in all instances, be founded on full affidavits, sustaining distinct charges, except when the exigencies of the case demand instant action.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

Gen. Burnside and staff, and Gen. Parke and staff, took their departure this morning for Hickman's Bridge. The headquarters of the department are virtually still in the city. N. H. McLean, formerly chief of staff to Gen. Wright, remains in charge. Gen. McLean, Provost Marshal General, will also establish his headquarters here.

The court martial has tried and found Reuben Stout, company K, 60th Indiana, guilty of desertion and killing S. Huffman, who attempted to arrest him, and Henry P. Eaton, company H, Kentucky infantry, guilty of desertion and joining the rebel army, and sentenced them to be shot at Johnson's Island on June 26th.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A Quorum Present in Both Houses—Relief of Soldiers and their Families—The Congressional Apportionment Bill—Resolutions Concerning the Suppression of The Chicago Times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.

Both branches of the General Assembly had a quorum to-day, and disposed of a large amount of business.

In the House, the journals of the last session were approved as they were made up by the Clerks, thus effectually indorsing the action of the State Treasurer in regard to the Governor's appropriation, and declaring that the obnoxious act was not passed by that body.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Resolutions allowing each member twenty-five daily papers were passed; also, a bill providing for postage.

Mr. Wenger, dem., introduced a bill creating a fund of $100,000 for the relief of the families of soldiers, to be proportionally apportioned and distributed among the several counties of the State. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fuller's bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and appointing a commission to see that it is properly expended, was reported back from the committee and passed.

The Congressional appointment bill was taken up and passed over the Governor's veto by a party vote.

A resolution looking to the publication of the laws and journals was also passed.

The afternoon was almost entirely consumed in discussing political resolutions, in which no action was taken up to the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason offered a series of resolutions declaring the fealty of Illinois to the Federal Union; solemnly protesting against the emancipation proclamation as unwise, unconstitutional, and void; denouncing the exercise of arbitrary power; declaring the constitution the best hope of popular freedom, and that all wrongs may be redressed under it; denouncing the heresies of abolition and secession; and thanking, in the warmest terms, the volunteer soldiers of Illinois.

Several new bills were introduced, amongst which is one enabling the Illinois soldiers to vote at all general elections. It was referred to a special committee of five.

An extended discussion took place over sundry motions to adjourn sine die, when the whole subject was laid on the table, and made the special order for Saturday afternoon.

The House resolutions condemning the suppression of THE CHICAGO TIMES were taken up and passed by a strict party vote.

A substitute offered by Senator Mack, acknowledging the right of a general to forbid the circulation of newspapers within his army lines and in insurrectionary States, but denying his authority to do so in loyal States, was deferred.

It is probable that the House bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers will pass the Senate to-morrow, and that the most liberal arrangements will be made for their benefit, arrangements which will ensure that the money expended will really be applied for their comfort and not go into the pockets of a swarm of hunger feeders from the public cribs.

I cannot describe the sensations produced here by the news that the President had revoked Burnside's order. The feeling in Springfield was to the full as deep as at Chicago, and I have been besieged all day by constant applications for news from the situation. THE TIMES has a deeper hold upon the affections of the Illinois democracy than ever a newspaper had upon its readers, and they were determined to stand by it to the last extremity.

Gen Ammen has turned over to the civil authorities the men charged with resisting the arrest of a deserter, near Decatur, the other day. Such a course is calculated to produce a very happy effect amongst the people. He also caused the soldiers committing outrages on a recent march from this city to be severely punished.

The Annual Floral Exhibition will take place in the State House, on Tuesday next. It promises to be one of the most attractive ever held in the State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dupont Relieved by Foote—Gen. Hunter Not Removed—Grierson made a Brigadier General—Raid of Col. Kilpatrick—Capture of Blockade-Runners—Wilkes Superseded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, June 4.

As telegraphed a few days ago he would be, Admiral Foote has just been assigned to the command of the Atlantic Blockading squadron, thus relieving Admiral Dupont, off Charleston.

The letter published, purporting to be from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis, is regarded as a forgery, for a copy of the New South, from which it purports to be taken, has been received here, and contains no such letter. There are other evidences of it being a forgery.

A new order has been issued, providing for the appointment of Division Surveyors, who are to transport their goods to the army independently and at their own expense.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Hamilton is ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

There is nothing later from Gen. Grant. The rebel story that he had fallen back to the Black River arose, doubtless, from the movement of Gen. Frank Blair's division upon the river, to guard the pass and prevent the advance of Johnston's force.

The President informed a gentleman, this morning, in reply to a question, that there was no truth in the story, persistently told, that Gen Hunter had been removed.

A commission has been made out for Col. Thos Grierson as Brig-Gen., on the ground of the distinguished services, shown by his late famous cavalry raid.

Maj Huller, of the 5th Regular Infantry, has been made Provost Marshall of Maryland.

The Navy Department had advices of the capture of the blockade runners in the Gulf. Some idea of the amount of labor performed by the Pension Bureau may be formed when it is known that, during the month of May last, there were army pension certificates issued to widows, mothers, and orphans, 788; to invalids, 1,083; making a total of 1,874. Applications for certificates average over 200 daily, and pensions are being granted at the rate of about one hundred per day, all for the present war.

The statement in some New York papers that the agency for subscriptions in the 5-20 loan had been relinquished by Jas. Cooke & Co., is not true.

The interest of certain southern men in telegraphic property was confiscated to-day.

The employees of the Quartermaster's department here, several thousand, have been enrolled, armed and drilled, so as to be ready for any emergency.

Eight rebel deserters, who have been confined in the Old Capitol prison were sent to Philadelphia this morning and will there take the oath of allegiance.

The 16th Virginia Regiment was mustered out of service to-day.

All is quiet in the front and towards Culpepper

[Second Dispatch.]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, June 4.

Deputy Commissioner Rollins has made an official return of internal revenue collections for May, amounting to five million dollars.

Two officers of the Indianola have just reached here from Richmond. The following officers were confined in Richmond when the officers of the Indianola left: Col. A. B. Straight, of 37th Ind.; Col. O. A. Lawson, Maj. J. N. Walker, 73d Ind; and Lieut. Col. A. F. Rogers, 80th Ill.

Gen. Sol. Meredith left for Indiana to-day, on a brief furlough. His health is impaired

Gen. McDowell arrived to-day from the West.

[Third Dispatch.]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, June 1.

The cavalry raid commenced by Gen. Stoneman just prior to the late battle of Fredericksburg has terminated, the most brilliantly last act in the drama being the march of Col. Kilpatrick and nine hundred men of the 2d New York Cavalry from Gloucester Point to Gen. Hooker's Headquarters, right around the enemy, and without the loss of a single man. Col. Kilpatrick left Gloucester Point on Saturday last, and, passing in a southeast direction through Gloucester county, crossed the Dragon River at Saluter, and thence through Middlesex county to Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, crossing the river to Union [illegible] Col Kilpatrick proceeded through Westmoreland and King George counties to [illegible] the headquarters of Gen Hooker. No difficulty was encountered in Gloucester county, but at Dragon River the bridges were all found to be destroyed, and the rebel General Stuart massed a force in order to compel Kilpatrick to cross the Rappahannock. Col. K. avoided him by constructing a bridge, and crossing at a point on the Dragon not at all anticipated by Stuart. The bridge was then destroyed, and, to foil the enemy, the command moved forward in several columns. The principal one on the right, under Col. H. Davis of Illinois, took a southerly direction, and went to Pine Lee, in the lower part of Middlesex county, taking the people entirely by surprise, for this section was considered so secure from Yankee invasion that parties from Richmond sent their negroes there for safe keeping. Col. Jones, who commands all the bushwhackers in that vicinity, was captured. A few armed bushwhackers were seen, but they escaped into the woods. A rebel mail was captured, but the letters were mostly of a private character. There was one, however, from Gen. Stuart, wherein the latter promised protection to the cavalry from this very cavalry raid. This portion of the command reached Urbanna on Sunday evening, having captured a large number of horses and mules, and being followed by a motley group of contrabands, of all ages and both sexes. Among the captures by this portion of the command was a Confederate agent with $13,000 in Georgia and Missouri money.

The left wing of the command went in a northeast direction, and reached the road north of Urbanna on Sunday evening. Here the picket of the enemy, which was to annihilate the whole force, was encountered. A detachment charged and drove them across the Dragon River, at Church Mills, and then burned the bridge and retired, and on Monday morning, the whole Federal command was at Urbanna, ready to cross the river to protect this part of the movement. The ferry boats Star, Wm. F. Frazer, and long branch, light draft gunboats were sent to transport the troops across the river, and the gunboats Yankee, Freeman, Anacosta, Currituck, Primrose, Ella, and Satellite, of the Potomac flotilla, were sent up the River, and the command crossed safely, and in due time rejoined Gen Stoneman's command. The immediate benefit of the raid, aside from the good effect upon our own, was in the capture of 200 horses and mules, 40 wagons laden with the provisions, and 1,000 contrabands. Among other articles captured was the flag of the 12th Virginia Regiment

WASHINGTON, June 4

The following has been received by Secretary Welles:

U S SHIP DE SOTO, GULF OF MEXICO, 18th May, 1863.
SIR—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday noon I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after we made the steamer. At 3 P. M she stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. I immediately lowered and took one of the boats—her principal officers—as a security for the lives of my men. I then boarded the steamer. As soon as the boats had got alongside of her the flames burst out, as I had anticipated, having had the appearance. There was no danger of her blowing up. I went near enough to the burning ship to lead our hose on board, but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing, and, by sunset, the famous Confederate ship Cuba sunk beneath the waves of the Gulf, in lat. 28.47, lon. 87.08. It is estimated, upon reliable authority, that the cargo was worth, in Havana, nearly $400,000, and, if landed in Alabama, would have been worth a million and a quarter. I have her officers and crew on board, and shall deliver them to the authorities of Key West.
(Signed) WM W WALKER, Capt. U S N.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

It is understood in official circles that Dupont will be relieved by Foote.

An order has already been forwarded relieving Wilkes. Landres will be his successor.

Col. Thomas H. Grierson has been appointed a Brigadier General for gallant and distinguished services.

NEW YORK, June 3.

A Washington special says: "The reported removal of General Hunter is authoritatively contradicted. Gen. Saxton leaves to-morrow with dispatches for General Hunter."

BALTIMORE, June 4.

Col. Kilpatrick, in his raid back from Gloucester Point, crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden spot of Virginia, a section where our troops have never before penetrated. Col. K. made a large haul of negroes, horses, &c., and has arrived at Urbanna with them. He spread general terror and alarm among the rebels at Urbanna. He was taken across the river by our gunboats, and then proceeded on to our lines.

"NEW YORK, June 4.
"A letter to the Times states that Col Kilpatrick is making another raid from Gloucester Court-House, through Gloucester county, across the Piankatank river, thence through Middlesex county to Urbanna. He had orders to make his presence felt in the rich country through which he was to pass."

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Bragg Making a Flank Movement on Rosecrans—Fight at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 4.

Rebel cavalry have been feeling us along the whole line to-day. Two regiments attacked the pickets of Gen Davis' Division, on the west fork of Stone River, near the Shelbyville pike. The enemy was driven back and followed by our cavalry for several miles, skirmishing all the way. We lost one man killed.

Cannonading has been distinctly heard in camp all the P. M.

Heavy reconnoisances have been made on all the roads leading to the front.

A fight was progressing at Franklin, when telegraphic communication was cut off. The result is not known.

Lieut. Col. George W Andrews, of the 71st Ohio, has tendered his resignation on account of disability.

MURFREESBORO, June 4.

The rebels have been reconnoitering in our front. Yesterday Wheeler appeared on the Manchester and this morning on the Shelbyville road. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up all day. The 2d Indiana Cavalry, on picket duty, was first attacked. The 39th Indiana, Col. Harrison, 1st brigade of Davis' division, was subsequently sent to their assistance. The rebels were driven about a mile. Our loss was only one man killed and several wounded. The 4th Cavalry was engaged some time on the Middleton Road. It lost seven killed and wounded.

Col. McCook reports having heard heavy firing in the direction of Triune.

Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that Col. Baird, 85th Indiana, in command at Franklin, was attacked to-day by rebel cavalry. At latest dates he was still fighting, with some prospects of capturing the enemy. We hear of no rebel infantry engaged. Their cavalry is engaged in reconnoitering our whole line.

The General forwarding this dispatch to the government adds that there is nothing in the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th.

Dispatches have been received directly from Gen. Grant's army, of dates respectively of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and, while they mention the progress of the siege, they say nothing of any assault on the 21st and 22d, nor of any battle since the 25th, which last was not very heavy.

MURFREESBORO, June 3.

Scouts who have thoroughly scoured the country on our left and in our rear report having neither seen nor heard of any rebels.

A gentleman who is known here, and whose statements are regarded as reliable, has just reached our lines from Tullahoma. This gentleman says there are not more than two regiments at that place, and that the enemy has thrown all their forces forward to Shelbyville, Beech Grove, and other points on our immediate front. A mounted force of rebels advanced this P. M. and engaged our videttes on the Manchester pike road. The firing between them was very rapid, and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew. The casualties are not yet reported.

NASHVILLE, June 4.

Heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Franklin, and it is believed that severe skirmishing if not an attack in force has occurred. No fears for its safety are entertained.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Trouble in Sullivan County—Enrolling Officers at Work—The Rescinding of Burnside's Order.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.

There is some trouble in Sullivan county in regard to the enrollment under the conscription act. A military force has been sent from here. Col. Baker, Provost Marshal General, thinks the matter will be quieted, as none but most reliable men will be hereafter employed in the townships. Much of the trouble in all these military and semi-military operations grows out of the employment of low and overbearing agents.

The enrolling officers in this county have been at work for several days.

The news that the President had rescinded Gen Burnside's Order suppressing THE TIMES was received with profound satisfaction by the democrats here.

FROM DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
DES MOINES, Iowa, June 3.

Authority has been given to J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, to raise an additional cavalry regiment in this State, which will be the 8th Iowa Cavalry. A recruiting office has been opened here for this regiment by W. H. Howe, late Captain in the 17th Infantry, who is to be a Second Lieutenant in the new cavalry regiment.

Brigadier General Cook has been superseded in his department by Gen. Sullivan. A change was evidently needed in that department; but, objectionable as Gen. Cook was, I should hesitate to say the change was for the better. Gen Cook was obnoxious enough; but, judging from Gen. Sullivan's precedents, he will prove himself to be more so.

The intelligence received here to-day, of the suppression of THE TIMES by order of Gen. Burnside, while generally discredited, has occasioned much sensation among its many readers and patrons. If the news in regard to Gen. Burnside's order shall be confirmed, he will, in the estimation of this people, have written himself down an ass of the first water. The assurance which dispels unbelief in this matter will excite indignation. The sentiment of the people is, that we must and will have free speech and a free, outspoken press at all hazards. No paper in the Great Northwest has so nearly answered the demands of the public as THE TIMES, or has a deeper hold upon the affections of the people. The hope here is, that the news in reference to its suppression is untrue. We await further intelligence with much anxiety.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
DES MOINES, Iowa, June 4

The news just received by your private telegram, of the revocation by the President of Burnside's order suppressing THE TIMES is the occasion of unbounded rejoicing. We breathe easier, and feel some degree of freedom once again. The news of the suppression of THE TIMES cast a gloom over this community such as has never been felt here before since the rebellion broke, but we felt that in its vitality reposed the sacred right of the freedom of the press. With it suppressed, not only the right, but the hope for its resurrection and perpetuity, were gone. We glory in the vindication of the freedom of the press, as demonstrated in the revocation of Burnside's arbitrary order, and will appropriately celebrate it. The feeling here on its suppression, or attempted suppression, was most intense.

Chas. Smith, recently of the Constitution office, Keokuk, is about to issue a new paper there daily. Judge Claggett has left there, and I am informed that leading democrats who can get away are leaving there. Such is the mob spirit that prevails, there can evidently be no election held there this fall, unless the abolitionists hold it. Democrats feel that they have no longer political or even social rights there. A military despotism controls the city, under the direction of the corrupt tools and unscrupulous demagogues of the administration.

Judge Love, of the U. S. Court, reached here last night. He has been holding a term of the U. S. Circuit Court to-day for Judge Miller in his absence, and will probably receive the presentments of the Grand Jury to-morrow, after which he will hold a term of his own Court.

Contrabands still continue to flock in upon us with their stolen property, and disappear in proportion, in point of numbers, to the horses stolen from our own citizens.

Dr. Hull, 23d Iowa, reached here from Vicksburg to-day. He represents Grant's army in good spirits but, as we had supposed, badly cut up.

I have nothing later from the border

FROM NEW YORK.

The Peace Convention—The Freedom of the Press.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Peace Convention was held this afternoon in Cooper Institute. The principal speaker was Fernando Wood. The resolutions declare fealty to the constitution and to the sovereignty of the people; that under the constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any part of them, by military force; that the war is contrary to the constitution, and should be put an end to; that attempts to do away with the provisions of the constitution which point out how crimes are to be punished are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers. That the claims of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and trial of citizens by court martial, are monstrous and execrable. That the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive branch of the government is unworthy an American citizen. That we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act of banishment of Vallandigham. That we recommend the suspension of hostilities, and the holding of a convention to settle the manner of the reconciliation of the contending sections, and appointing a State committee for calling future conventions of the peace democracy.

NEW YORK, June 4.

A meeting of editors of the press of this city is called for the 8th inst., to consider the subject of the nature, extent, and rightful limitation of the liberty of public journalists to criticize the acts of those charged with the conduct of the government in time of war and civil commotion. The call is signed by W. C. Prime, Parke Goodwin, Jas. Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Greeley, and Elon Comstock.

The following is a special dispatch to the N. Y. World.

"LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.
"To the Editor of the New York World:
"Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing THE CHICAGO TIMES, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this department.
(Signed) "A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj Gen."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Federal Movements—Morgan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.
SOMERSET, Ky, June 4.

Lieut. Col. Adams, of Wolford's Cavalry, with a part of his force, crossed the Cumberland yesterday, and went within three miles and a half of Monticello, capturing three couriers and three camp guards. He recrossed again at Mills' Springs to-day, going to Capt. Wurt's.

It is reported, with a show of truth, that Morgan, with a considerable force, came to Monticello yesterday and made his escape through our lines on Tuesday, having borrowed a horse of one of our Lieutenants.

Capt. Taylor, of the 45th Ohio was not dangerously wounded.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of Ex-Gov. Wickliffe—Port Hudson Closely Besieged.

NEW YORK, June 3.

By the steamer Geo. Cromwell, which arrived from New Orleans this afternoon, we have the following:

Seventy five prisoners arrived from New Orleans on the 26th ult., from Baton Rouge, among them ex-Governor Wickliffe, who was captured near Port Hudson.

The Era of the 27th has the following:

"Banks moved down Red River with his army, and crossed to Bayou Sara; thence to Port Hudson, where he united his forces with Augur's.

"The gunboats under Farragut were to go up on the 24th. The mortar boats opened fire on Port Hudson, on the night of the 24th, silencing several of the enemy's guns. Port Hudson is now, therefore, closely besieged and hemmed in, and the fall of this stronghold will be speedy, even should Gen. Banks not order an assault of the works.

"Col. Grierson is co-operating with Gen. Banks.

"The garrison of Port Hudson is estimated at 10,000, scantily supplied with provisions.

"The reported rebel iron-clad raid from Mobile and capture of two of our ships-of-war proves to be a canard."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Negro Troops—What Gen. Foster Thinks he Can Do—Opposition to the Fire-Eaters.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 1.

Gen. Wild, who came here recently to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Gen. Foster considers this a splendid field for black troops to operate in and would like as many regiments as the north can send him.

Of all our troops, sixty in number, that were missing in the Gum Swamp engagement, have returned to camp.

With five or six regiments more cavalry, and few more brigades of infantry and artillery, and Gen Foster could starve the rebels out in short order, and thus restore all the border States to the Union including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The opposition papers in this State are very severe on the fire-eaters and original secesh, who, according to the utterances of the special organ of Gov. Vance, the Raleigh Standard, will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in South Carolina.

From the same source it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Gov. Vance, that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia, that in no case will the Confederate Army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation, but must when they leave Virginia they must retire into the cotton States and end the conflict where it began

FROM KEY WEST.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, June 4.

A Key West letter of the 26th to the Times states the British steamer Dolphin has been condemned, a large quantity of Enfield rifles and sabres being found on board, marked "Hardware."

The Spanish steamer Union has been captured by the gunboat Huntsville, off Mobile, and brought into Key West.

The Octoria has captured the British steamer Eagle, from Nassau, after a long chase, during which the Octoria knocked away the Eagle's wheel-house, pilot-house, and smoke-stack.

The rebel steamer Cuba, after being chased by the Octoria and Huntsville, was fallen in with by the De Soto, and was burned, and her crew captured by the De Soto.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Richmond papers of last Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d inst., have been received, from which the following are extracts:

"CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—Vallandigham is still at Shelbyville. He says that while in exile he is content of kind and hospitable treatment and consideration from a kind and generous people. He desired to avoid all public appearance or demonstration and to live in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible that as an alien enemy his residence in the Confederacy is solely allowed by the generous consent of the government and people, until he can return home in safety. He is confident his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any words or acts whilst here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the South during his sojourn among us.

"The report of Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, entreating him not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism. Vallandigham, after the sentence of the court martial, was kept in close confinement. Only Rosecrans' staff officers were allowed to communicate with him. He states that disgust and dissatisfaction prevail to a great extent in the Northwest, and the people will certainly rise and throw off Lincoln's hated yoke."

WASHINGTON, June 4

A telegram was received to-night, extracted from the Richmond Sentinel, 3d, as follows:

"JACKSON, June 1—Gen Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday, giving three days' time to Gen. Pemberton to consider the demand. Gen. Pemberton replied that he did not want fifteen minutes, and the troops would die in the trenches before they would surrender. The enemy's gunboats fire heavy shot at the city. Port Hudson is invested."

NEW YORK, June 4.

Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d of June state that Vallandigham was still at Shelbyville, Tenn.

The Virginia election probably resulted in the choice of Billy Smith for Governor. Letcher was defeated for Congress by Baldwin. Boteler was defeated by Holliday. Price is probably elected Lieut. Governor over Imboden.

Ewell has taken active command of Jackson's corps.

Admiral Foote.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Admiral Foote has received his orders, and will leave in a day or two to assume command of the South Atlantic fleet, vice Dupont. He will leave New York in the gunboat Tuscarora.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr Booth played Romeo last evening to Miss Heron's Juliet. The audience was not large—scarcely so large as the merits of the play deserved, for it is one of Mr Booth's best personations. He has a capacity for sentimental parts which should lead him to his search for fame, to the utter exclusion of such sensational characters as he seems on occasions to prefer. As Romeo he is impressive and often fervent. There is an emotion, an earnestness, a pathos in the very tones of his voice, which attracts independent of the pervading warmth imparted by the poetic flow of the text. In the balcony scene he is especially conspicuous for sentiment, and in the later scene between the new made husband and wife, in the lady's chamber, the same characteristic displays itself. There is in brief but little provocation for rant, and consequently but little ranting is done, and therein lies the virtue of the performance. That there is a virtue in it, (compared with some other representations by the same actor, no appreciative mind will deny

PHILHARMONIC MATINEE.—The last Matinee of the Philharmonic Society will be given this afternoon at Bryan Hall. The selections are among the best, and great pains have been taken to render this concert attractive. The programme is as follows

THE OPERATIC SEASON.—Most of our readers are aware that the Grau Operatic Troupe opens at the Theatre one week from next Monday. It is designed to produce twelve operas in nightly succession, and we hope that sufficient patronage will be offered to induce Mr Grau to continue the season beyond that time. As our paper containing the announcement failed to reach many of its city readers, we reproduce the names of the artistes and the operas.

Overture, "Massaniello," Auber, Flute Solo, Sumner, (Mr Drach); Allegretto and Finale, 8th Symphony, Beethoven, Fantasie on a National Theme; Balatka, Overture, "Robespierre," Litolf, Souvenir Des Huguenots, No 1, Balatka, Waltz, "Gedankenflug", Strauss, Schiller March, Meyerbeer.

The troupe consists of artists of great celebrity, among whom are Brignoli, Maccaferri, Amodio, Barili, Susini, Madame Lorini, Mlle. Cordier, Mlle. Morensi, and others of note, whose capacity is familiar to our readers by reputation if not by personal observation. The standard operas will be produced, with some new ones which have never been heard in Chicago. The programme will be as follows: La Favorita, Trovatore, Traviata, Ernani, Jewess, Norma, Sonnambula, Lucia di Lammermoor, Puritani, Un Ballo in Maschera, Sicilian Vespers, Dinorah. The troupe combines the old popular singers of the New York Academy of Music, accompanied by a competent orchestra under the leadership of Maretzek, and full chorus. Whatever they undertake will be done in the best manner.

MINSTRELS.—Arlington, Leon & Donniker's Minstrels are producing their usual round of attractions, and are drawing as well as ever. They give the regular Matinee to-morrow afternoon, when an excellent opportunity will be afforded to ladies and children.

CIRCUS.—Castillo & Van Vleck's circus is on exhibition opposite the City Hall building, and will continue during the week. It has been liberally patronized.

The Drivel of a Dirty Dog.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, June 4.

IS ONE BAD MAN OF MORE ACCOUNT THAN THE GOVERNMENT?

It has become a question, within a day or two, in this great, enlightened and loyal city of Chicago, whether a reckless adventurer, itching for notoriety and political prominence, as does Wilbur F Storey, of THE CHICAGO TIMES, is of more account than is the military authority of the government of the United States of America. The copperhead portion of the democrats seem to think that the "right" of this vile and disloyal fanatic and agitator to utter disloyalty, is of more importance to this community, and to the best interests of the Republic, than is the enforcement of a military order restraining disloyalty, by an officer of the Federal government.

Verily, "we have fallen upon strange times," when men, pretending to possess reason, judgment, and loyalty can be thus readily induced to side with a notoriously unprincipled knave, rather than with the government which protects, prospers and blesses them. Are "we, the people," a generation of idiots, or what is the matter?

DIED,

In this city, of whooping cough, on the 3d inst., EMMA CLOTILDE, daughter of Katty and Emanuel Frankenthal, aged three months and six days.

Funeral from their residence on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M

POLITICAL NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club on FRIDAY, June 5th at the Cambridge House, corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets.
Business of importance will be transacted, and a full attendance is requested.
Jun5-d2t By order of the Ward Committee.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Democracy of the Ninth Ward, at the house of Mr. Clancy, near Bull's Head, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT
Every Democrat is expected to be on hand, as business of importance will come before the meeting
By order of the Committee. Jun5-d2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
There will be let, on the 7th of July, 1863, at the Northern Indiana Prison, from 40 to 50 convicts, to the highest responsible bidder. Term of time to be agreed upon on that day
By order of the Board of Control.
Jun5-d4t T. D. BAILEY, Clerk

HOT PHILANTHROPISTS.
Correspondence wished by a Lady, with a view to get a home, either adopted or married. Also, a white girl, pretty intelligent, 1½ years old, to be adopted by some Christian family
Address THE TIMES Office.
Editors in the Southwestern States please copy
Jun5-d1t

TO PRINTERS—
300 lbs of news leads, cut to 13½ ems Pica, for sale at this office in quantities to suit purchasers at 15 cents ¥ lb Jun5-d3t

MANUFACTURERS
Are respectfully requested to register their names at HEADQUARTERS, No. 75 State street, next door to the City Railway Office.
By order of the Committee on Reception.
Jun5-2t

TO CONTRACTORS VISITING CHICAGO, AND OTHERS INTERESTED
The Board of Public Works are preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a five foot tunnel two miles under the bed of Lake Michigan, to be used in supplying the city with water, and will at an early day advertise for proposals for the doing of said work. The Board will be glad to communicate to any contractors attending the Canal Convention,—as indeed to all parties interested,—such information as has been already prepared relative to the project. Office, Room No. 13, 3d Floor, Court House.
By order of the Board.
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary
Chicago, June 3d, 1863
Jun5-d3t

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE
WEST OF NEW YORK,
Is that of
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO.
Now in Stock an unlimited variety of the
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES
—IN—
SILKS,
AND GENERAL DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MANTLES,
MOURNING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
Jun5-d1t

P. FITZGERALD'S SOCIABLE.
THE last of the series of parties comes off on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11th, at the new Fenian Hall, corner of Wells and Randolph streets. Mr Fitzgerald expects to see all who have been invited, especially the Managers and their friends.
Jun5-d7t

I. B. SEELEY'S
TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
RUPTURE CURED.
This Truss will cure Rupture; will never rust, chafe, gall, or blister; frees the cord from all pressure, is always clean, and good as new
Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c. &c. Send for pamphlet. d1y

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REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 45 and 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
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—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
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FELLOES, CARRIAGE BODIES & SEATS,
ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER, &c
Also, a large assortment of
HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,
Whips and Lashes,
SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
HARNESS LEATHER,
All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.
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CROCKETT'S VARNISHES,
DOLE'S PAT HUB BORING MACHINES AND HOLLOW AUGERS.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
aug29d1y

COMMERCIAL PRINTING EXECUTED at THE TIMES Job Office my10

RAILROAD PRINTING DONE AT THE TIMES Job Office my10

STEAMBOAT PRINTING DONE AT THE TIMES Job Office. my10

THE CITY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The Case of the Proprietors of The Times Against General Burnside, General Ammen, and Captain Putnam.

Long before the time appointed for the opening of the United States Circuit Court yesterday a considerable concourse of people had assembled in its halls to listen to the arguments in the case of Wilbur F Storey and A. Worden, proprietors of THE CHICAGO TIMES, vs A. E. Burnside et al. Every seat was occupied, and the whole of the chairs to be found in the building having been put in use, great numbers were compelled to stand. It was not till half past 11 o'clock that the Judges took their seats upon the bench, on doing so, and seeing the crowded state of the hall, they recommended an adjournment into the other court room, which was forthwith made.

Hon. James F Joy, of Detroit, opened the case on behalf of the proprietors of THE TIMES, in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, unusual brilliant in its language, powerful in its logic, learned and complete in its law. It was one of those efforts which are seldom made, even in the highest courts of the country—one which only requires to be fully disseminated in order to convince the people of our country of the truth of the positions advocated. Owing to its great length, it is not possible for us to do justice to it in the short time that has elapsed since its delivery. In our next issue we shall publish a verbatim report of it, including a copy of the bill and a full resume of the legal proceedings in the case.

The peculiar features of the argument were:

1. A clear statement of the facts on which an injunction was asked.

2. An analysis of the laws of the United States, during which it was pointed out that there were no laws on the statute book interfering with the liberties of the press and of speech, that even Congress did not, dare not, and had not dared, in any respect to interfere with those rights and liberties since the days of John Adams, during whose administration the alien and sedition laws were passed, and the passing of which laws caused the downfall of the administration with whom it originated.

3. Scathing denunciation of the "bastard" and "upstart" General who had usurped authorities that even Congress would not dare to exercise.

4. A rapid and comprehensive survey of what is termed martial law in all the leading countries of the old world, in which it was shown that the despotic Emperor of France of to-day, the King of Italy during the great war, the Kings of Belgium and of Spain never attempted to exercise the arbitrary powers now claimed to be exercised by Maj Gen. Burnside.

At the conclusion of Mr Joy's argument, Mr Goodwin, acting District Attorney, on the part of Maj. Gen. Burnside, intimated that he was unprepared to enter into argument then, but would probably be able to do so to-day.

The court thereupon adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. this day.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Fourteenth Annual Session.

Election of Permanent Members—Report of the Committee on Nominations—The Use of Calomel by the Army Surgeons—Presentation of Papers.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

The American Medical Association, which convened in Chicago on Tuesday last, held its third day's proceedings yesterday.

The association was called to order at 9 o'clock.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were admitted permanent members: Isaac Snyder, Jackson, Mich.; R. B. Treat, Janesville, Wis.; Granville S. Thomas, Joliet, Ill.; J. B. Pashley, Osceola, Ill.

Dr Cox, of the army, announced the sudden departure of Dr Watson Jewell, of Pennsylvania, caused by receiving intelligence of the unexpected death of a son, and offered a resolution of condolence, which was adopted.

Regular business being now in order the reports of committees were taken up.

Dr Gilbert, of the army, in behalf of the Committee on the Extinction of the Aboriginal Races, reported what had been accomplished in their investigations, and, on motion, the committee was continued.

THE USE OF CALOMEL AND TARTAR EMETIC IN THE ARMY.

The President having announced that the order of the Surgeon General of the United States army, debarring calomel and tartar emetic from the use of army surgeons, which had been previously referred to a committee, was in order, Dr Cox, of the army, expressed to the association his views thereon.

While the association had the right to protest against the order of the Surgeon General, he wished it to remember that the order referred exclusively to the corps of army surgeons under his control, and had no reference to the use of those drugs in private practice. The order originated in the abuse of calomel by a number of incompetent surgeons in the army, appointed by the Governors of the several States, who considered it the sheet anchor of the human system. The Medical Bureau of the United States comprises men of science, who understand how far the evil has been perpetrated and the necessity of correcting its abuses. The fact that other mercurials have not been interfered with shows how great the necessity that exists for an order so apparently sweeping, and which the Association deems so arbitrary. He did not desire to protract the debate, but felt it due his position to say something before the final vote should be taken. He was not up either to defend or condemn the order. In a long practice he had seen the abuse of calomel in improper hands, as well as its benefits from its legitimate and judicious use. He wished a discrimination to be made between the propriety of the order and the motives of the Surgeon General. That gentleman's high character and motives are not to be questioned in this or any other public body. He deserved the thanks of the profession for the wholesome interest he had taken in the subject.

Dr Cox's position called up several members, in reply. Calomel had fallen under the ban of an "unwise, unnecessary, and unprofessional" order, and that order received animadversion, ridicule, and unstinted opposition. The discussion became general, and, while some desired to place no obstacles in the progress and encouragement of our armies in the field, their opinion of the order was of a character that culminated in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That from evidence within our possession, we can but entertain the conviction that the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army has been led into expressions, in order No. 6, which will convey errors respecting the abuse of calomel in the army, and we feel called upon to protest, so far as in our power, the reputation of the intelligent and self-sacrificing medical officers from the implied imputations of such general malpractice.

"*Resolved*, That while regarding eponymous medicines, particularly calomel and tartar emetic, when freely administered to soldiers in the field, the camp or the hospital, where unfavorable hygienic conditions so commonly cause depressed and asthenic conditions of the system, as being very often productive of injuries, yet that those articles, when judiciously employed, are useful, is a proposition according with the general opinion of the profession, and as abuse of an article is no just argument against its proper use, it is, in the judgment of this body, to be regretted that the object of correcting those abuses was not sought to be effected by an order of caution on the subject, and by dismissing from the service those disregarding such caution, and not by the extraordinary and, as we think, unjustifiable course of attempting to prevent entirely the use of articles, though liable to abuse, as are all other powerful agents, yet which are well established in professional confidence as capable of useful application."

The entire report of the Committee, giving a history and details of the same subject, was also adopted, and it was resolved that the resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and the Surgeon General.

SECRETARIES AND COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominations for officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

Secretaries—Drs. A. A. Johnson, Ill., Guido Furman, N. Y.

Committee of Arrangements—Drs. James Andrews, N. Blakeman, S. M. Markoe, T. C. Finnell, Austin Flint, Jr., E. S. P. Arnold, J. H. Griscom.

Committee on Prize Essays—Drs. D. F. Condie, Pa.; E. Wallace, do.; Wilson Jewell, do.; E. R. Peaslee, N. Y.; Alfred Stillé, Pa.

Committee on Medical Education—Drs. J. C. Dalton, N. Y., M. L. Linton, Mo., John Frissell, Va., Howard Townsend, N. Y., W. H. Byford, Ill.

Committee on Medical Literature—Drs. L. M. Lawson, Ohio, E. L. McGugin, Iowa; Wm. Mayberry, H. Noble, Ill.; John Hopkins, Mass.

Committee on Publication—Drs. F. G. Smith, Chairman, Pa., Caspar Wister, do., Ed. Hartshorne, do., H. F. Askew, Del., S. H. Hubbard, Conn., H. A. Johnson, Ill., Guido Furman, N. Y.

Committee on Insanity—Drs. Ralph Hills, Ohio, C. H. Nichols, D. C., D. P. Bissell, N. Y., S. W. Butler, Pa., John S. Butler, Conn.

Dr. A. Fisher read a paper on the use of the sulphites of lime and of soda in the treatment of hospital gangrene, phlebitis, erysipelas, and other zymotic diseases. On motion the paper was referred to a committee of three, of which the author is chairman, with instructions to continue his investigation and report next year.

The amendments to the constitution of the association, proposed at the last meeting, were called up and discussed, and so far carried as to fix the time of the next meeting on the first Tuesday of next June.

A complimentary resolution, thanking the President and Secretary for their services, was adopted.

The following gentlemen, on motion of the Committee of Arrangements, were elected permanent members of the Association:

L. H. Cary, Toledo, Iowa; Horatio Hitchcock, Chicago, L. F. Warner, do., L. P. Cheney, do., C. W. Shumway, do.

The Association then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

HEAVY BURGLARIES IN THE NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS.—Between Saturday evening and Tuesday morning last five stores in the West and North Divisions were entered by burglars, who abstracted large quantities of boots, shoes, jewelry, clothing, female apparel, and other goods. The stores which the burglars molested are the following:

Brown & Schuler, No. 86 East Kinzie street—a large quantity of clothing.

Joseph Freund, No. 214 West Lake street—valuable clothing.

Roberg & Andersen, No. 71 West Kinzie street,—clothing.

August Barten, No. 208 West Lake street—boots and shoes.

Karlsbuler, jeweler, No. 137 Milwaukee avenue—valuable jewelry.

Captain Turtle, of the West precinct police, has taken every precaution to have the burglars arrested, all his patrolmen being advised to keep a sharp lookout. As the result of these precautions, on Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock, Officer Hilliard noticed five young men enter a lumberyard, at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, and, placing himself in a proper position to watch their maneuvers, saw them coming out in a few minutes, each one wearing a new pair of boots. Four of them walked across in a saloon and the other remained at the lumber pile. Officer Hilliard sent a man in the station for assistance in order to have the whole party arrested, and officers Bahs and Garrity were sent up. Before they arrived, however, the four left the saloon and walked on towards Halsted street, officer Hilliard following them. On the way up Bahs arrested the one left at the lumber yard, and Garrity hurried up and joined Hilliard. The four young men seeing themselves followed by the police scattered in different directions at the corner of Halsted street, taking the run. The two officers each selected a man and started in pursuit. Hilliard's man led him a long chase, terminating in a dodge among the engines in the round house of the Galena Railroad. Officer Garrity's man was quite nimble-footed, but was headed off by officer Bahs, who was returning from the station, and the going back was captured. Those three gave their names as Garrett Fox, James Fox, and John Flynn, *alias* Peter Tansey.

Sergeants Kennedy and Miller arrested the other two men at a house on Noble street about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. They gave the names of Eli Chary and John Fox.

Stolen property of every description, enough to load a dray, was found at the house of Mrs. Fox, the mother of three of the burglars, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets. Part of it has been recognized by the parties named above and part by a shirt manufacturer, on Dearborn street, in whose employ Garrett Fox has been for some time past.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Police Court, John and James Fox and John Flynn pleaded guilty, and with the others, who were tried on the charge of receiving stolen property, were committed in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

LARCENY FROM SOLDIERS.—James Wilson was held to bail in the Police Court yesterday morning in $500 bonds for his appearance at the present term of the Recorder's Court, to answer to the charge of larceny. The alleged offence was committed about 12 o'clock last Friday night at Vicker's Continental Hotel and Saloon, on the corner of Wells and North Water streets. James Fairbanks and another man—privates of the 100th Illinois, *en route* to their regiment—being the victims. Fairbanks lost a silver watch, worth fourteen dollars, and about six dollars in money, and his companion lost about four dollars in money, a cornelian ring, and a twenty dollar Confederate note. The watch was found in a pawnbroker's shop, where it had been pawned by a boy named Ephraim Mark who was arrested, and the pawn ticket and the identical Confederate note were found upon him. The boy stated that Wilson, whom he described under the name of Bennett, had given him the watch to pawn, which he had done for five dollars, giving the money to Wilson and receiving the Confederate note as a reward for his services.

After his arrest Wilson endeavored to induce the boy to plead guilty of the larceny himself, telling he was under age and would only remain two months in the county jail as a punishment, while he, being a man, would be sent to the penitentiary for three years. He promised to come to the jail every day and bring him everything he wanted. The boy declined, however. Wilson then threatened him that if he did not take the blame upon himself he would kill him as soon as his term in the penitentiary expired. Wilson stoutly protested his innocence, but was reminded that he was not known to have any business, and had some forty nine dollars in his pockets. This he claimed to have received from the government, having been discharged from the army. This theory was rebutted, however, and that of his guilt strengthened by the fact that his money was all in currency, except four dollars in Treasury notes, the identical amount of that kind of money lost by the soldiers.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS.—The national convention of manufacturers convened at the Circuit Court-room, in Chicago, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The convention was called to order by A. D. Titsworth, President of the Manufacturers Association of Chicago, who nominated, as President, Mr Jas. M. Cooper, of Pennsylvania. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents:

J. O. McMurray, New York, P. H. Brown, Maine; A. Hirschheimer, Indiana; J. E. Carey, Ohio, J. A. Noonan, Wisconsin; John Dean, Illinois, F. M. Mills, Iowa; S. H. Laflin, Missouri, C. C. Comstock, Michigan; Arthur Laflin, Massachusetts.

And the following were chosen Secretaries.

J. B. Parsons, New York, T. D. Brown, Massachusetts, O. M. Ford, Illinois.

Hon. H. N. Jones, of New York, Jas. Park, Jr., of Pennsylvania, P. W. Gates, of Illinois, J. D. Colver, of Wisconsin, and Edward Southworth, of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The convention was well attended considering the insufficient notice which had been given. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and after passing resolutions in regard to the excise law, and for holding a grand national convention of all manufacturers in the United States, at New York, on the second Tuesday in September next, and appointing an executive committee to see that the measures contemplated by the convention were carried out, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A MAN FISHES FOR A COW.—A man named David Rose, employed on the tug Union, was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of larceny, it being claimed that the article abstracted was nothing less than a cow. Rose claimed that he "fished her out of the river," to use his own expression, on Wednesday last. She was something larger than he could manage conveniently, and she was towed down by the tug to the Galena Elevator, where, with proper assistance the bovine was drawn from the water, and, in lieu of a pasturage, was domiciled in a stable near the North Market. She was subsequently made the basis of a commercial transaction to the amount of five dollars, which was afterwards rescinded. The defence was so plausible that the case was continued until this morning in order to enable the prisoner to produce the captain of the tug to corroborate his account of the affair. In the meantime he was held to bail in the sum of $500.

STAMPEDE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.—From some unknown cause, at about 12 o'clock, last night, on Wednesday, the horses confined in the corrals near the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago stock yards near the southern limits of the city, stampeded. The affrighted animals broke down the gates and fled in various directions. In one corral belonging to the government were two hundred and fifty government horses which were branded. Of these one hundred have been recovered, the remaining fifty are still missing. The other corral contained about two hundred and sixty horses belonging to Mr. Spicer, which had been bought for the government but were not then turned over. Of the latter about eighty have not been found.

Capt. Potter, the United States Quartermaster here, had parties out yesterday scouring the country in search of the missing animals.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Chief Engineer Harris, of the Fire Department, started for England last night. He has permission from the Common Council to absent himself for two months for the purpose of attending the World's Exhibition of Steam Fire Engines, and convention of fire engineers in London. It is said that C. P. Bradley will take command of the Fire Department during the absence of Mr Harris.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A little boy aged two and a half years was run over and killed by a lime wagon about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident happened on Adams street, near the Armory, and within a few feet of the house where he had resided. He was an only son, and his father is in the army.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.—Dr John A. Kennicott, President for many years of the State Horticultural Society, and one of the leading horticulturists in the West, died at his residence, "The Grove," near this city, yesterday morning.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire about 9 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a bonfire on West Harrison street, half a mile beyond the river.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of general importance.

CITY ITEMS.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES—DR. AYER'S NEW MODE OF CURE.—

DR. AYER'S THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, Rooms 12 & 13 McCormick's Building, Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

The success which has attended the Ayer system of practice in Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, and early stages of Consumption, is very generally remarked. The following letter is from His Excellency ex Governor, N. P. Tallmadge, of Wisconsin, whose patriotism, statesmanship, and integrity, while serving twelve years in the Senate of the United States, are well known to our readers. He writes:

FROM GOV TALLMADGE.

APRIL 17, 1863.

J. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—I have been for one month under your treatment for a bronchial affection of long standing, and *have received benefit from it*. I regret that my time and business prevent my remaining with you longer, which I should be glad to do, in the hope of a permanent cure. I have conversed with several of your patients, and they have spoken most encouragingly of the progress they were making. Your gentlemanly deportment, fine education, and the science and skill manifested in your profession, have all commended you to my special attention, and, before leaving, I wish to give you this evidence of my esteem and approbation. Very truly yours, N. P. TALLMADGE.

FROM CAPTAIN SHERMAN.

The following testimonial respecting Dr Ayer's great success in the care of Throat and Chest Diseases will be read with interest by the friends of the writer, Capt. William Sherman, who is well known to the merchants and other business men of this city.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1863.

Having suffered for many months with the worst form of Throat Disease, which was making alarming inroads on my lungs, I consulted Dr J. Winslow Ayer, of the Throat and Lung Institute (McCormick's Building), but not till I had tried in vain the usual prescriptions in such cases. Dr. Ayer's system of cure, which was quite new to me, acted with almost magical effect, and in a few weeks has effected an entire cure, and, notwithstanding constant exposure to the change of weather, day and night, I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I can now speak with perfect ease, my cough has ceased, catarrh has left me, appetite is good, and, indeed my general health is good. I attribute this gratifying result solely to the treatment of Dr Ayer. WILLIAM SHERMAN, Captain schooner Norway, residence, Racine.

FROM A WELL-KNOWN OFFICER OF CHICAGO.

I have made a trial of Dr. Ayer's new system of cure of Throat and Chest Diseases, and have received the most decided benefit from the remedies, which are wholly unlike any I had ever seen before. I am fully satisfied, from personal observation and other ample evidence, that Dr. Ayer is careful and conscientious in his examinations, and eminently skillful. His treatments seem to be perfect. The Doctor is candid in his opinions, and I should confidently advise my friends suffering from Throat and Chest Diseases to apply to Dr. Ayer. JOHN O. BARTLETT, Residence South Halsted street, Formerly Constable of Cook County.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF A CITIZEN OF CHICAGO.

We would call special attention to the following letter from a gentleman in business in our city respecting the marked success of Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, McCormick's Building. It is right to the point:

CHICAGO, May 21, 1863.

I have been under the treatment of Dr. J. W. Ayer for an affection of the throat and lungs, and my recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that I desire all who may be similarly afflicted to know where they may also find health. Dr. Ayer's treatment is entirely different from that of any physician I had previously consulted, and its effects in my case have been truly wonderful. The cough, which was most obstinate and constant, yielded immediately, night sweats ceased, and from the first week of beginning I was improved in strength, and indeed in every respect. I shall ever feel deeply grateful for what Dr Ayer has done for me, and I am happy to say that all my friends whom I have lately met, notice and remark the change. JOHN C. DYER.

Cor. Lake and Clark streets, under Trader's Bank.

Bear in mind that Dr. Ayer gives his entire attention to diseases of the throat and lungs, and has a very extensive practice. We learn that for the present he makes no charge for consultation.

ST. ANTHONY, Minn., June 2, 1863.

TREMONT HOTEL.—This spacious hotel, at St. Anthony, Minn., has undergone thorough repairs, and has been opened to the public under the superintendence of Geo. W. Thurber, Esq., formerly of the St. Charles and recently of the Metropolitan Hotels. From his long experience in the business, he has gained a high reputation among the traveling community. Strangers visiting St. Anthony will find the Tremont provided with the best the market affords.

Mrs. Thurber, the hostess, superintends the culinary department with due reference to the tastes of the most fastidious or well developed appetites. She is what may be termed a landlady in the strictest sense of the word.

Passengers traveling in the cars can either get off or on at the Hotel without incurring any extra expense.

There is also stabling connected with the Tremont, so that persons having teams will find it a convenient place to stop.

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S MAMMOTH SHOW.—This model establishment, which has been exhibiting on Washington street, opposite the Court House, and which will continue afternoon and evening for the balance of the week, is one worthy of the attention of our citizens. We witnessed the entertainment last evening, and can safely recommend it to all lovers of fun and amusement. We would particularly call the attention of the public to the truly wonderful performance of Mr. Dan Castello's celebrated Bull, Hon. Jo... the only specimen of the bovine race which has ever been trained to perform the wonderful feats of leaping gates, jumping through balloons, standing even on a pedestal, &c. We also ask your attention to his beautiful Trick Horse, Monitor, unequaled in the world for beauty and perfect symmetry. The performance throughout is of a very superior order, and therefore let no one fail to be present.

READ what the celebrated Dr. Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger*, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, says of Dr James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and who is now permanently located in Chicago, 66 Randolph street, between Dearborn and State, Chicago, Illinois:

"DR. JAMES.—While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime is apparent, and when those consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrongdoer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which have been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant practitioner."

Dr James cures Spermatorrhea and Impotency by an infallible method.

Syphilis in its various stages cured without resorting to mercury or any poisons, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.

Remember, Dr James' office is 66 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Subscribers for season tickets are respectfully informed that tickets for the twelve nights will be ready on Monday, June 8th, at 9 A. M., at Higgins' Music Store.

THE TIMES ALL RIGHT.—Everybody is going to McCurdy & Co.'s, No. 86 Randolph street, for the Scotch Business Suits, and all styles of fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

PIANO FORTES.—A large assortment of Boston and New York Pianos, Melodions, and Harmoniums for sale at wholesale prices. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Address W. W. Kimball, 142 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL OF TRADE.—J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal.—A practical institution, recommended by the best business men of Chicago.

THE PREPARATORY CLASS of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves.

F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Thursday evening, June 4.

The exchange market is working easier under the increasing shipments of produce. The supply is better, and is gaining on the demand. The bankers were unwilling to pay above par to-day, while the selling rates were quoted at ¼@½ prem. Round sums could be had at ¼ prem., and there was more disposed of at this rate than at a higher figure.

The demand for money is more active, principally from grain dealers. The supply is still largely in excess of the demand. There is a large amount of idle capital seeking investment, and where favorable inducements are offered money can be had at a comparatively low rate of interest. The rate for good business paper is 8 ₩ cent. Choice signatures can command money at 7 ₩ cent, while 10 ₩ cent is an extreme rate.

The gold market remains very quiet, and the transactions are comparatively light. The offerings are not large and the buying rates here ranged from 143½@146, the market closing at the inside rate, although for round sums the upper price could have been obtained. Silver is quoted at 130@135 as the buying rates—the upper price for large pieces. The closing quotations for gold in Wall street are given in the telegraphic report below.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday evening says:

"Gold bearing certificates of indebtedness are now firmly held at 101¾. These securities are the more valuable because no further issues of them will be made, and they are among the cheapest and safest securities offered to-day to temporary investors.

"Land warrants are wanted at 70 cents per acre, and quartermasters vouchers at 90¼. It is believed that if the plan should be adopted of paying these vouchers for a time in currency, instead of 50 per cent. currency and 50 per cent. in certificates of indebtedness as at present, the value of these vouchers would be increased 5 per cent., while the price of new certificates, which is down to 99 this morning, would be brought back to 99½, which was the quotation a few days ago."

The New York *Times* of yesterday thus reports money and stocks:

"The price of gold coin was comparatively steady to-day, the sales at the Stock Exchange Board ruling 144½@146½ ₩ cent. After the second board the street price was ½@¾ ₩ cent higher, finally closing 147½, as against 146½ yesterday afternoon. The price of bills on London for the Cunard steamer to-morrow was about 161 ₩ cent on the actual sales of first-class signatures. As the mail will not close until noon to-morrow, the business for this packet is left open.

"There was an active demand for money in some quarters to-day from the stock brokers at 6@7 per cent on miscellaneous collateral. Loans are still made at 5 per cent on United States securities, and the same rate is accepted on choice mercantile paper of short date. The balance in the sub-treasury continues gradually to increase, and has reached nearly thirty millions. The whole receipts to-day from the new loan amount to $1,552,900, including $600,000 for account of the loan agent."

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"It was rumored late yesterday afternoon that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to discontinue or greatly circumscribe the loan agency of Mr Jay Cooke for the conversion of United States currency into the 5-20 year stock, leaving the business wholly to the routine of the treasury office itself. On inquiry this morning, we find that nothing definite has been concluded on the subject.

"We can add to the above that the proposed reduction of the compensation to the Loan Agent, Mr Jay Cooke, after the 1st of June, has compelled him to discontinue the sub-agencies in this city which have of late so efficiently promoted the public service, by inducing, through their wide-spread advertisements and circulars, large subscriptions to this loan. The machinery thus inaugurated for the popular information and convenience, has certainly done more for the negotiation than it would have been possible to accomplish, in the absence of this private enterprise, through the ordinary circumlocution of the treasury office. We hope, however the change will work no embarrassment to the continued free conversion of United States currency for the remaining brief period extended to this privilege at par. The applications direct to the sub-treasury in this city are already on the increase. They amount to $612,900 to-day.

"There was a buoyant feeling early in the morning, on the street, in stocks and gold, but the bidding fell off ½ @1 ₩ cent at the first board, and was further weakened by the offers to sell the leading railways on the street between the boards. At the second board the same temper was again manifested—followed, however, by a partial improvement on the breaking up of the board, between 2½ and 3 o'clock. The decline of the day was ultimately made 1 ₩ cent each on Erie and Central, and about the same on Michigan Southern, while some of the western fell off 1½@2 ₩ cent, and Harlem 2½ ₩ cent. The government securities were ½ ₩ cent off. The border State 6 ₩ cents, 1 ₩ cent lower. The general market left off tame, at the following figures, as compared with Monday night:"

	Mon	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
Gold coin	146½	145½	Harlem pfd	111	109½
U S 6s, 1881	108	107½	Mich Central	115½	115
N. Y. Central	125½	124½	Mich Southern	80¼	79
Erie	97½	96½	Mich guarant'd	118½	117½
Erie pfd	106	106	Illinois Central	111	110½
Hudson	125½	124	Pittsburgh	92¼	93
Toledo	116	116	Fort Wayne	73	71½
Pacific Mail	187½	186	Rock Island	101	102½
Harlem	108½	106	Northwest	34½	33½
Canton	37	35	Galena	107	105
Cumberland	29½	27	Reading	117½	112

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, June 4.

First Board—Stocks—Better, but inactive.

Money—6 ₩ cent.

Sterling Exchange—161.

American Gold—Sold at 146.

N Y C	125½	U S 1 year cert, new	99
Erie	98½	U S 5s '65	106
Reading	110½	U S 6s coupons	105½

Second Board—Stocks—Higher, and fair business doing.

Money—A little easier at 6@7 ₩ cent., chiefly at inside rate.

Sterling Exchange—Quiet at 160@160½ for first-class bills.

Gold—Without decided change, opening at 16, advancing to 46¾, and closing quiet at 45¾.

Government Stocks—Firm. U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 108½@108¾; 7 3-10s 107¾@107¾.

C & R I	101½	Harlem	104½
C & N W	32½	Do preferred	105½
Mil & Pr du Ch	70	Reading	111¾
P, Ft W & C	76	Mich Central	118
A & T H pfd	70	Gold	146½
Do R R	49½	C & N W 2d	63
Cleve and Tol	117½	Tol & Wab 1st	101
Gal and Chi	105½	O & Miss R R cer	38½
Cleve and Pitts	94	Hudson 3d	130
Ill Cen scrip	110½	P, Ft W & C 3d	101
Mich South R R	79½	Missouri 6s	69½
Mich South gtd	116½	U S 6s, 1 year cert	99½
N Y Cen	125½	New U S 6s '81, coup	108½
Erie	97½	New U S 6s, '81, reg	109½
Erie preferred	106		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Gold, 146¼.
Pacific Mail, 186¾.
New York Central, 126.
Erie, 97½.
Erie preferred, 105¾.
Harlem, 105.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Thursday evening, June 4.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.—The following is the amount of Flour and Grain in store in Chicago on Saturday, May 30th, as compared with the amount in store the corresponding time in 1862:

	Week ending May 30th, '63	Same week in 1862
Flour, bbls	90,180	61,737
Wheat, bu	849,717	618,996
Corn, bu	1,180,728	1,568,083
Oats, bu	567,265	....
Rye, bu	48,728	....
Barley, bu	1,657	....

We are unable to present quite so full a commercial report to our readers as we could have done under more favorable circumstances. As these are fully understood, any deficiency in matter will be overlooked.

Since our last report the leading markets have been characterized with great firmness and buoyancy, especially for wheat, corn and oats, and under an active speculative and shipping demand prices have steadily improved.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the grain markets were active and firm.

The Flour market remains without decided change in prices. Most of the sales making are on private terms. Desirable brands are held firm, but the demand is moderate. The sales to-day were at $6 65 for choice white winter extra, and $4 75@5 00 for low grade to choice spring extras. The market closed dull.

In Wheat the demand was confined almost entirely to the lower grades—No 2 and Rejected Spring. There was hardly anything done in the higher grades, and prices were nominal. No 2 Spring and Rejected advanced 1@1½c ₩ bu over yesterday's prices, with a good demand. The market closed steady. Sales were at $1 18 for No 2 Red, $1 00 for Rejected Red; $1 19 for Amber Iowa; $1 15@1 16 for No. 1 Spring; 91@94c for No 2 Spring, and 78@81½c for Rejected Spring—all in store.

The Corn market was buoyant and firm, and prices advanced 1@1½c ₩ bu, with an active shipping and speculative demand at the improvement. The New York advices were favorable. The sales were liberal at the range of 48@48½c for Mixed, and 45½@46½c for Rejected in store. The sales afloat were at 51@51½c for High Mixed, and 50c for Mixed. Sales from abroad were made at 50@56½c.

Oats met with an active demand, and the market was firmer, prices appreciating ½c ₩ bu from yesterday's rates. The sales were liberal at 60@60½c for No. 1 in store, and at prices within the range, and 55@58c for Rejected in store. The market closed firm.

Rye was neglected and prices were nominal at 71c for No. 1, in store. Barley remains dull, and prices to a great extent nominal. The demand is light.

Highwines were in fair demand and firm, with sales at 39½c—closing firm.

In Provisions there is nothing of consequence doing, and the sales making are hardly sufficient to establish market values. Mess Pork is quiet, and prices range from $12@12 75, the outside price for the best brands. Bulk Meats and Lard are neglected.

The Cattle market opened steady, with about 250 head in the various sale yards. The demand for extra and prime Beeves, on eastern account, continues active at $5 00@5 75. Medium and good grades at $3 75...

Sales at $3 75@... bu at 50. The market was... At about 100... head... lots... Prices were at about the same range as at the close of the week. The demand on eastern account continues good, and business was moderately active. Sales include about 3,000 head at $3 75@...for prime lots, and $2 50 for medium to good grades.

Lake Freights were firmer to-day, and rates advanced ½c ₩ bu. Tonnage is scarce. The charters were at 9½c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo. A vessel to arrive was taken at 13c for corn to Oswego.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Thursday evening, June 4.

The following are the receipts of flour, grain, etc., for the last twenty four hours:

	Flour, bu	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Bar'y bu
Canal	..	..	17000	2000	..	....
G & C U R	1840	17930	17780	9041	..	....
I I R	700	2820	20630	1010	..	....
I C R	800	1100	20300	7000	1200	..
C B & Q R	800	1822	57491	134	2215	117
N W R	381	10010	4200	7500	..	..
A & St L R	600	3336	10296	..	..	..
Total	4721	23861	148305	24917	3415	117

	G Seed, lbs	L Hog, No	D H, No	Cattle, No	Hides, lbs	H W's, bbls
G & C U R	400	..	..	70	5380	50
R I R	..	697	..	..	5010	50
I C R	2300	900	..	32	3700	50
C B & Q R	..	290	..	75	2852	..
N W R	..	..	..	93	1710	..
A & St L R	..	310	..	..	11530	..
Total	2700	1597	..	300	26432	150

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bu	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Bar'y bu
Buffalo	7850	..	250065	..	..	....
Port Sarnia	3450	11876	..	..	..	....
Ogdensburg	3400	..	..	..	..	....
Kingston	1210	7250	..	..	..	....
Total	11063	21925	250065	..	..	....

ALCOHOL.—The market is firmer but quiet, and rates are unchanged. We quote 91 ₩ cent proof at 70@71c.

BAGGING.—There is a moderate demand, and the market is steady at the decline last noted. We quote:

Stark Mills, A	....@56
Lawrence Mills, A	....@52
Ridgewood	....@50
Monitor	....@49
Burlaps, 2 bu	....@25@27
" 4 bu	....@37
Gunnies, 2 bu	....@23
" 4 bu	....@33
Flour Sacks, ½ bbl	....@12½
" ¼ bbl	....@ 7
" ⅛ bbl	....@5@5½
" ⅛ bbl	....@4@4½

BEANS.—The offerings are light and the market is nominally unchanged. Choice samples are worth $3 ₩ bu.

BUTTER.—The supply is moderate and the market is firm, with a good demand for the higher grades. Sales 15 kegs choice at 15½c, 23 kegs do at 14c, 16 kegs good at 13c. Common to fair grades range from 10@12½c.

COFFEE.—The demand is light and the market is quiet and dull. We quote common to choice Rio at 30@35c.

EGGS.—There is a better supply and prices are lower. We quote the market at 9½@10½c.

FLOUR.—Received, 1,721 bbls; shipped, 11,063 bbls. Market opened firmer but closed quiet. The demand is moderate, and most of the sales are made in a quiet way. Sales include the following: 200 bbls "Stanton" and 200 bbls "Standard" choice white winter on p t, 200 bbls white winter at $6 65, 100 bbls "Lock Leven" on p t; 100 bbls choice spring extra at $5 60, 100 bbls do at $5 00, 100 bbls good spring extra at $5 15, 1,000 bbls low grade extra at $4 75, 400 bbls assorted spring extra at $4 39½—all the above delivered.

WHEAT.—Received, 23,861 bu; shipped, 21,925 bu. The higher grades of Wheat were almost neglected, the demand being mostly for No 2 and Rejected Spring. For these grades the market was firmer, and prices advanced 1@1½c ₩ bu. The sales were: WINTER GRAINS—1,800 bu No 2 Red at $1.18, 400 bu Rejected Red at $1. AMBER IOWA—1,000 bu at $1 19. No 1 SPRING—800 bu at $1 15, 1,200 bu at $1 16. No 2 SPRING—1,800 bu at 94c, 800 bu at 94½c, 2,000 bu at 93c; 7,000 bu at 92c, 16,000 bu at 93c, 1,000 bu at 93½c, 6,000 bu at 92½c, 1,300 bu at 93½c, 1,000 bu at 93c. REJECTED SPRING—800 bu at 78c, 800 bu at 78c, 1,000 bu at 79c, 800 bu at 80c, 1,300 bu at 80½c, 1,200 bu at 81c, 800 bu at 81½c, 1,200 bu at 83c, 1,200 bu at 82½c—all in store.

CORN—Received, 148,305 bu; shipped, 250,065 bu. There was an active demand, the market was firm and buoyant—prices advancing 1@1½c ₩ bu—closing firm. Sales include the following: MIXED—50,000 bu early, in lots, at 48c, 35,000 bu, in lots, at 48½c, 2,400 bu at 48½c, 12,000 bu, in lots, at 48½c, 35,000 bu at 48¾—all in store. REJECTED—800 bu at 45½c, 1,200 bu at 45½c, 2,000 bu at 46c, 1,800 bu at 46½c, 5,000 bu at 45½c—all in store. AFLOAT—8,000 bu High Mixed at 51c, 5,300 bu do at 51½c, 10,000 bu Red Mixed at 50c, 16,000 bu Mixed at 50c; 30,000 bu Mixed partly Red Mixed, at 50c for on board. Sales of track, 400 bu Ear Corn at 49c ₩ 70 lbs.

OATS—Received, 24,917 bu; shipped, none. The demand continues active, and the market to-day was buoyant and firmer, prices advancing ½c ₩ bu and closing firm. Sales were 6,000 bu No 1 in store at 60c, 1,000 bu do at 60½c, 10,000 bu do at 61c, 11,000 bu do at 61½c, 25,000 bu do at 61½c, 30,000 bu do at 62c, 1,000 bu Rejected at 57½c, 2,500 bu do at 58c—all in store, 600 bu by sample on track at 62c.

RYE—Received 3,415 bu. Market quiet and prices nominally unchanged. We quote No 1 at 71c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 117 bu. The offerings are light and the market is dull, and almost entirely nominal at $1 15@1 20 for good and prime grades, and 90@1 00 for common to fair grades on track.

HIGHWINES—The demand is fair and the market is firm, with sales 250 bbls at 39½c.

HIDES—The market is steady, and prices are without decided change. We quote:

Dry Flint	....16½@17 c
Dry Salted	....14½@15 c
Green Cured	....8 @8½c
Green	....7 @ 7½c
Calf and Kip	....13 @13½c

OILS—The market, generally speaking, is dull and the demand for all kinds light. Linseed is nominal, and we omit quotations. Carbon Oil is quoted at 54@55c for prime, but could be had in round lots at lower prices.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Mess Pork is quoted at $12@12 75 as to quality. Bulk Meats are quiet, and we hear of no sales of consequence. Prices are unchanged. Lard is dull and neglected.

POTATOES—Are in moderate demand, at prices ranging at 55@65c ₩ bu. Sales 100 bbls Peach Blows at 70c ₩ bu in bbls, same included.

SALT—The market is steady and firm at $1 95 for Onondaga and Saginaw Fine, with sales at quotations, including 1,840 bbls.

SUGAR—The demand is moderate, and the market without decided change. We quote:

New Orleans Clarified	....13½@13¾c
New Orleans, common to fair	....11½@12 c
New Orleans, good to choice	....12½@13½c
Cuba, common to fair	....10½@11½c
Cuba, good to choice	....11½@12½c
Porto Rico sugar	....
New York Crushed, Powdered, &c	....15 @15½c
New York White Coffee A	....14 @14½c
New York White Coffee B	....13½@14 c
New York Yellow B	....13¼@13½c
New York extra C	....13 @13½c
New York Yellow C	....13 @12½c

TALLOW—Market quiet. We quote country rendered at 9½@9¾c, city dou 9½@9¾c.

TOBACCO—Market dull. Sales 3 hhds Illinois Leaf at 10c ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Steady. Sales cargo schooner Kitty Grant, from Kalamazoo, at $12 00½, cargo bark Shawnee, from Two Rivers, at $13 50, cargo schr Forester, from Grand Haven, 50 m feet culled on p. t., cargo schr Hero, 60 m feet strips and boards, from Black River, at $13 25.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Tonnage scarce, and rates were firmer and advanced ½c. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Bark Cleveland, brigs Robert Burns and O P Williams, schrs. W G Grant, A J Richards, and Titan, all at 9½c for corn; a vessel was also taken at 10c for wheat. To Oswego a vessel was chartered to arrive at 13c for corn.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Thursday evening, June 4.

CATTLE—The receipts yesterday were 300 head. The market opened steady to-day, with about 650 head at the various sale yards. The demand on eastern account for extra and prime Beeves continues active at $5 50@5 75—a few choice head selling as high as $6 00. Although there was no quotable change in the market for common, medium and good grades, yet the feeling among buyers was generally better and business more active. We note a few leading sales:

Oliver sold Hilburn 17 head, medium grade, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $4 25.

Adams sold Truman 30 head good grade, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $4 65, also 13 head common grade, averaging 1,140 lbs, at $3 75.

Adams sold Morris, Reineman and Waxel 17 head common grade, averaging 1,000, at $3 90.

Morris sold Hudson 36 head common grade, averaging 950 lbs, at $3 75.

Comstock sold the same party 15 head extra grade, averaging 1,030 lbs, at $5 50.

Conover sold Hughes 15 head of prime Steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $5 75.

Needham sold Morris & Co 1 head of prime Durham Steers, averaging 1,800 lbs, at $6.

Robinson sold the same parties 2 prime Steers at $5 50 ₩ head.

The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Prime Beeves	....$5 50@5 75
Extra	....5 00@5 25
Medium to good	....3 75@4 75
Inferior to common	....3 00@3 60

HOGS—The receipts yesterday were 1,607 head. The market opened steady to-day, with about 3,250 head at the various sale pens. Prices were about the same as at the close of last week. We note a few leading sales:

No.		Average		Price
56	Hogs averaging	246 lbs	....at	$4 00
54	"	278 lbs	....at	4 00
49	"	239 lbs	....at	4 05
127	"	190 lbs	....at	3 85
161	"	217 lbs	....at	3 90
164	"	248 lbs	....at	3 75
95	"	230 lbs	....at	3 75
82	"	180 lbs	....at	3 60
130	"	186 lbs	....at	3 50

The market closed steady. We continue to quote:

Prime corn fed Hogs	....$3 75@4 25
Middling to good	....3 25@3 50
Common	....2 75@3 00

HORSES—The demand on government account continues active at $90@$100 for sound dark colored geldings from 5 to 10 years old for the cavalry service. There was also a good demand for Horses weighing 1,100 lbs and upwards for the artillery service.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, June 4.

Cotton—More active and firmer at 56@58c for middling uplands.

Flour—Less active, and 5c lower. Sales were at $5 85@6 05 for extra State, $6 20@6 30 for extra round-hoop Ohio, $6 35@6 75 for trade brands; market closing quiet.

Whisky—Without decided change, at 41@41½c.

Wheat—Opened quiet firm and closed dull and drooping, holders not disposed to submit to any material decline. Sales were at $1 28@1 44 for Chicago spring, $1 32@1 46 for Milwaukee club, $1 49@1 55 for winter red western.

Corn—Is better, closing dull, with buyers generally refusing to pay the advance. Sales were at 76@77c for prime shipping western mixed, 73@75c for new do, 78@80c for white western.

Oats—Less active and scarcely so firm at 72@76c. The latter was paid for a small parcel of choice.

Sugar—More active and ⅛c better.

Molasses—Less active.

Pork—A shade easier, at $11 75 for old mess, $13@13 12½ for new do.

Beef—Dull.

Lard—Less active, and without material change at 9½@10½c, the latter an extreme.

By Telegraph.] OSWEGO, June 4.

Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Good demand and market firm. Amber Michigan at $1 45, last night, winter red Ohio at $1 43.

Corn—Scarce and firm; Illinois mixed at 63c.

Freights—Unchanged.

By Telegraph.] BUFFALO, June 4.

Flour—Demand moderate and steady.

Wheat—In fair demand, market firm. Sales of No 1 Milwaukee club at $1 21½, choice do $1 24, red winter $1 30, choice amber western $1 40, white Indiana $1 50.

Corn—In fair demand at 65c.

Oats—Better at 70c.

Whisky—Sales 100 bbls at 40c.

Freights—6½c for flour, 13½c for wheat, 13c for corn.

Imports—25,000 bbls flour, 65,000 bu wheat, 39,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats.

Exports—5,000 bbls flour, 155,000 bu wheat, 81,000 bu corn, 47,000 bu oats.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 2.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty fourth street, 4,100.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	....11 @11½c
Medium	....10 @11 c
Ordinary	....9 @10 c

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 12c.

The general average of the market is less than 11c.

The most of the sales range from 10@11½c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 5,105.

This is 117 head more than last week, and 185 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,022 head, while the number to-day being 4,159, shows 37 head more than the average, and 759 head more than this day week.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, June 1.—The prediction that we gave last week, that a famine in the cattle market in June has not been made manifest the first week of that eventful month. Let us see. After the close of our report last week, we heard of sales of 3,031 bullocks, at Forty fourth st., the lots that had been intended for that market, and detained, came in, and were mostly sold on Thursday and Friday, to the number of 685 head. On Friday and Saturday about 75 were sold at Bergen, 125 at Weehawken, and 700 in Sixth street, and over 50 went direct to butchers making 1,100 head, and there are to-day in the sale pens of the great market place in Forty fourth street 4,100 head, a great many of which are heavy and good, and on the average the weight and quality, are better than last week, yet the market opened at prices about the same as last Monday—that is 10@15c ₩ lb for the estimated net weight of beef, seller sinking offal. As it may seem strange to those not present how, with such an immense supply of bullocks in market, these high prices could be obtained, we have only to say that it is owing to the combination of butchers in the representations of cattle brokers, who fix their own rates and tell the butchers that they must pay them, and they "go it blind," and, as they buy on credit, they agree to pay just what is asked. And this accounts for the extraordinarily high prices of the early morning, which were $5 a head higher than at noon, when they were more than that lower than last Monday evening and Tuesday. The state of the market, then, is this: A very large supply, and first sales full as good as first sales last Monday, then a rapid decline and dull sales all the afternoon. Even at the same prices ₩ lb, nominally, the price is not so good for owners as it was last week, owing to the estimate of weight and quality being more favorable to buyers. Some of the speculators declare that their losses are beyond endurance. Drovers insist that owing to "such a bad market," there will be next to no cattle shipped for next week. Be it so we can stand it, since sheep are 2c ₩ lb live weight lower, and hogs plenty and no higher. The weather to-day is cool, and butchers have bought unusually freely, still the lots are not all empty, though the salesmen have made strenuous efforts to clear them, some reinforcements being expected to-morrow, and a harder closing than opening day.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, June 2.—The close of the market this week, as compared with the opening, is directly the reverse of last week. Then it was a regular rise from beginning to end. This week, the highest rates were had before 10 o'clock, and the lowest this morning. A lot of heavy, fat Illinois steers, mostly grade Durhams, four and five years old, average over 8 cwt, are selling at less than 7c a lb net, and, in the opinion of good judges who were several days at Albany, from $4 to $6 a head less than the same class brought there. One of the most careful, most reliable buyers, who is one of the best salesmen in the market, bought a drove at Albany, which he sold early Monday morning, when the market was at its best, and lost $50.

A Yankee could easily guess that some of the Albany buyers, who "go it blind," can count their losses by hundreds instead of fifties on their purchases last Friday and Saturday. Those who know estimate the loss upon one drove that cost $4,125, at Albany, at $6 a head. It is our opinion that all who bought cattle for this market, between here and the pens of the feeder in Illinois, have lost money. The impending loss was so strong upon several drovers, that they were sent out of the market early yesterday, and we should not be surprised to hear to-morrow that there were 500 head of good fat bullocks unsold in and around the city. That looks bad for the "dunes" next week. Star valley and "war prices" must be postponed "until further notice." But few cattle have been taken for shipping at South this week.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 21,862.

QUOTATIONS.—The Superintendent of the market, Henry D. Grant, gives the following as the rates to-day: Corn fed hogs, $5 12½@5 37½ ₩ cwt, live weight, distillery fed hogs, $4 50@4 85.

The weather is cool and very favorable this morning, but the market is overstocked and dull, and prices not only lower, but sales slow.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week.

	Live Weight	Dead Weight
First quality corn fed, large size	5¼@5½c	6¼@6¾c
Second quality corn fed	5⅛@5¼c	6½@6¾c
First quality, small size, fat and prime, for market butchers	5¼@5½c	6¾@7c
Large size, still fed fat	5 @ —c	6 @6½c
Second quality, still fed	4¾@4⅞c	5 @5½c
Western wasted	4¾@4½c	5¾@5¾c

—*Tribune*

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, June 2.

The exports to foreign ports of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past Week	Since Jan. 1	Same time 1862
Cotton, bales	1,625	2,544	5,845
Flour, bbls	47,852	912,677	1,185,097
Cornmeal, bbls	6,371	61,530	61,239
Wheat, bu	910,678	4,592,105	3,906,115
Corn, bu	476,921	3,211,176	5,011,921
Rye, bu	2,127	343,195	697,633
Beef, trs and bbls	1,219	26,311	43,717
Pork, bbls	6,500	81,871	86,588
Bacon, &c, 100 lbs	46,720	1,181,492	1,010,091
Lard, 100 lbs	31,177	747,771	526,778
Cheese, 100 lbs	4,053	80,771	100,170
Butter, 100 lbs	722	61,034	60,231

The deliveries at this market of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past week	Since Jan. 1	Same time 1862
Cotton, bales	2,010	107,990	63,860
Flour, bbls	129,190	1,129,030	1,611,311
Cornmeal, bbls	3,700	111,000	1,614,314
Wheat, bu	691,489	2,972,142	4,106,666
Corn, bu	731,180	2,412,010	2,990,594
Rye, bu	230	150,399	470,425
Barley, &c., bu	2,850	341,120	693,158
Oats, bu	341,810	2,104,130	811,743
Beef, trs and bbls	940	21,868	105,080
Pork, bbls	40,840	353,490	191,177
Bacon, &c. pkgs	6,830	99,500	127,665
Lard, pkgs	19,300	377,250	200,152
Cheese, pkgs	2,019	64,270	87,225
Butter, pkgs	4,590	101,290	149,359

—*World.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 2.

Freights are without important change. To Liverpool the engagements are 36,000 bu corn at 9¼d in bulk and bags, 12,000 bu wheat at 7d in bags, 1,100 bbls flour at 1s 6d, and per neutral flag 7,300 bu corn at 8d @ 9d in bulk, 7,000 bu wheat at 8d in bulk, 300 bbls pork per British vessel at 3s; 20,000 bu corn and wheat at 8¼@9d, bulk and bags. To London 1,000 bbls flour at 2s 3d, 7,000 bbls flour at 2s 6d; and 50 hhds Tallow at 32s 6d. To Glasgow 1,000 pkgs provisions at 37s 6d per neutral vessel. The charters are: A British bark with 20,000 bu wheat to Cork for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, at 7s 9d ₩ quarter. A British brig of 125 tons to Pernambuco and back at $3,000. A British schooner of 176 tons home from the south side of Cuba at $1,700 and port charges. A British brig of 136 tons to the West Indies and back at $1,800, one half payable in gold. A British brig of 165 tons to windward at $1 ₩ bbl, and vessel of 173 tons to load oats or grain to Alexandria at 6c ₩ bu, and a deck load of hay at $3 50 ₩ ton.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. June 4

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries
Prop City of Boston, Caldwell, Ogdensburgh, do
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, do
Prop Mohawk, Plastt, do, do
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath
Bark Southampton, McKinty, Port Colborne
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Buffalo, 130 m lumber, 70 m lath
Schr R H Harmon, Burke, do, 300 bbls salt
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Manistee, 95 m lumber
Schr Wm Aldrich, Otto, Manitowoc, 15 m lumber, 1,350 cedar posts, 1,600 r r ties
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber
Schr Richard Mott, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 300 tons coal
Schr Titan, Holmes, Kingston, 80 cds wood
Schr W G Grant, Scott, do
Schr Alpha, Simpson, do
Schr Ellen Pike, Christianson, South Haven, 35 cds bark, 15 cds wood
Schr L C Irwin, Bager, Muskegon, 70 m lumber
Schr Carol E Bailey, Dunlop, Grand Haven, 325 m shingles, 800 r r ties
Schr Lone Star, Stinson, Buffalo, 117 tons coal
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber
Schr Gertrude, McHenry, do, 45 do, 80 m lath
Schr Anna Thorine, Andersen, do, 65 do
Schr Fisher, Glaser, White Lake, 70 do, 22 bbls fish
Schr Larinda, Costello, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber, 300 m shingles
Scow Grace A Green, Larson, 60 m lumber
Scow Frolic, Nibbe, 46 cds wood, 25,000 staves
Scow Storm, Callow, White Lake, 65 m lumber
Scow Almira, Thompson, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 15 m l ft
Scow Tulon, James, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 10 m lath
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 100 m lumber
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 35 m lumber, 50 m lath
Scow J B Chapin, Crawley, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m timber

CLEARED. June 4

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, light
Prop Tonawanda, Landley, Buffalo, 55,000 bu oats, 1,500 bbls flour
Prop Edith, Hardison, Goderich, 2,730 bbls flour, 1,441 bbls cornmeal, 373 bbl ...
Prop Sun, Jones, Goderich, 11,400 bu wheat, 821 bbls flour, sundries
Brig Lowell, Simons, Goderich, 13,573 bu corn
Schr Hamlet, Jones, Goderich, 9,800 bu wheat
Schr Cornelia, Baker, Goderich, 17,500 bu corn
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Goderich, 17,200 bu corn
Schr Lone Star, Jameson, Goderich, 17,500 bu corn
Schr Athenian, McIntyre, Goderich, 19,000 bu corn
Schr U S Grant, Scott, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn
Schr Charley Hibbard, Clark, Buffalo, 9,800 bu corn
Schr J L Newman, Spencer, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn
Schr Pilot, Sanderson, Goderich, 8,075 bu wheat
Schr Adda, Coates, Kalamazoo, sundries

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

BRIDGEPORT, June 4—6 P. M.

CLEARED

Advance, Athens
H G Loomis, do
Lady Franklin, do
W S Gurnee, do
J D Burnham, La Salle
Athens, do, 6,302 bu oats, 25,000 ft lumber, 183,000 shingles
Nora, do
Prairie Queen, do, 64,215 ft lumber, 16,956 ft siding, 78,000 shingles
F A Leonard, do, 21,000 ft lumber
Geo L Taylor, Joliet
Carondelet, La Salle
Illia, do
Alabama, do, 6,897 bu oats, 281,000 shingles
... Cadmus, do, 20 bbls salt, 30 tons coal
... do, 20,000 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding, 30,000 shingles

ARRIVED

D C Morton, Joliet, 65 yds rubble stone, 1,000 empty barrels, 11 bbls tar, 60,000 lbs machinery
Monarch, do, 8,000 bu corn
Erwin, La Salle, 6,000 do
Planet, do, 6,000 do
Sir John Franklin, do, 330 bbls highwines
Seneca, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn
Morton, La Salle, 65,647 do
Empress, do, 6,400 do, 80 bbls flour
S A Douglas No 2, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn
Energy, Joliet, 5,300 do

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

DETROIT, June 3.

The following vessels passed this port to-day

UP

Propeller Mohawk,
Bark Invincible,
Brig Fanny Gardner
Schooners Mountaineer, Arcturus, Racer, Pomeroy

DOWN

Barks Chicago, American Union, Watson, Twilight, De Soto, Winslow;
Brigs Standart, Canopus,
Schooners Collingwood, Eliza, Ethan Allen, Nicaragua, Dickinson, North Star, Altair, Bay State, Farwell, Czar, Cairo, Curlew, Collins, Owasco, Jupiter, Mary Brown, Correspondent, Imperial, Hinckley, Fiske, Mazeppa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

DETROIT, June 4.

The following vessels passed this port to-day

UP

Propeller Evergreen.
Bark Sheridan.
Schooner Medbury.

DOWN

Propeller Nile
Barks Northwest, Great West.
Brigs Trust, Empire
Schooners Gertrude, Morey, Campbell, Stampede, Rainbow, Hannah Logan, Autocrat, Cuba, Raynor, Powell, Yorktown, Gleason, Joseph Grant, Jacinto, Monsoon, Magill, Senator, Craig.

From Detroit—Heavy Gale—Fleet from Lake Michigan—Vessels for Europe—Sale of the Steamer Planet—Lake Superior Intelligence—Death of a Captain, &c., &c.

From Our Own Reporter

DETROIT, June 2.

The tedious and adverse weather for vessels which has prevailed for several days past has caused a dearth in marine news, and nothing of importance has in the mean time occurred. Yesterday, however, there was a decided change in the programme, by the introduction of what may be considered the heaviest gale of wind thus far this season. At about 10 o'clock in the morning the wind veered from the southward to south west, and, on reaching that point, it gradually increased in violence, and thus continued until the close of the day. In this locality I have as yet heard of no disasters, and, with the exception of an occasional ... along the river by ferry steamers, there was nothing ... to enliven the scene.

The large fleet of vessels due for some days from Lake Michigan commenced making their appearance from that quarter at an early hour this morning, and during the day have been passing in considerable numbers. But two of the number, so far as could be discovered by aid of the glass, appeared to have met with any mishap, and those were each of a slight character, being the loss of foretopmasts of the schooners Sweepstakes and Lookout.

Of the fleet which passed here to-day was a vessel bound for Germany. She is the brig Hanover (16 v), and hailing from Milwaukee.

The bark Ravenna bound also on a European voyage, arrived down to-day with a cargo of ore, consigned to Liverpool, England. This vessel made a quick passage across the Atlantic last year, leaving here in June and returning in September. She is commanded, as formerly, by Capt. D. N. Mallon, who has made several voyages at sea.

The bark Vanguard arrived at this port to-day from Cleveland, and is also bound on a foreign voyage. Her destination being the same as the last named vessel—Liverpool. She was sold a few days since at Cleveland, by S. W. Johnson, to John Cunningham, for $14,500, and, on her arrival here, obtained British papers. She leaves this evening for the Bruce Mines, C. W., where she will load with ore and return to this port for the requisite supplies, and then will proceed direct to her destination.

Quite an important steamboat sale took place here to-day, being that of the steamer Planet, which was purchased by A. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, for $40,000. She leaves here this evening for Lake Superior, and returns again to this port, when her route is to be changed, plying thereafter between Chicago and Superior, under the command of Capt. L. C. Chamberlain. This is the second time this fine steamer has passed from the hands of her original owner.

A new tug, called the Brooklyn, built recently at Buffalo, and hailing from that port, arrived here this morning, *en route* to Chicago. She is of the class used for harbor purposes, and she is doubtless intended for that use. The steamer City of Cleveland arrived down last evening from Lake Superior. Her news however was unimportant. She brought down 53 passengers, 53 tons copper, and 122 tons of iron ore. The weather up in that region had been exceedingly warm, being at Portage Lake 98 deg in the shade. There were seven feet water at Ontonagon, but, in order to have a regular channel, some 450 feet of dredging would be required.

The Captain of the schooner North Star died suddenly here to-day. His vessel, which is downward bound, was obliged to come to in the straits in order to place the Captain on board of the propeller Empire, to reach this city for medical aid, having been attacked on Lake Michigan with congestion of the lungs. He arrived here this forenoon, and expired at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His name, I believe, is Nelson, and he was owner of the vessel. The latter has not yet arrived. J. W. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., 202, Broadway, New York. oc10Fri&Tues

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sale of over one million bottles annually! It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleans the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning grey. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. D. S. BARNES & CO., New York. oc1SdThoSun&Thurs

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—*It is not a dye*, but restores grey hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores the hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes—50 cents and $1. oc1Sat&Wed

FEELING that I have a duty to perform, I do it without fear or favor.

I was afflicted for 17 years with gleet and stricture, and which produced pain in the small of my back, pimples on my face and body.

I gave up all hopes of cure until I heard of Dr Whittier, 161 South Clark street, Chicago, and I am happy to say he cured me in a few weeks.

Go and see him. He charged nothing for consultation. T. M. GRANT, 531 Canal street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y. fe27dawlm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least, remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. Grey, red, or rusty hair instantly turns a splendid black or brown leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The genuine is signed "William A. Batchelor" on the *four sides of each box*.

Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street). mar1Sdawly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We learn that Franklin La Rew, of Hamilton, Ohio, has discovered a complete Cure and Remedy for the Hog Cholera. This will be glad tidings to our farmers, who have lost their thousands of late years. Mr L. warrants in all cases. He is well vouched for in the community where he resides. For all information, address Franklin La Rew, Hamilton, Ohio.

P. S.—Township and County Rights for sale. june5wlt*

LARGE SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING STOCK,

JUNE 11TH, 1863.

As I propose greatly to reduce my Breeding Establishment of Blood and Trotting Horses, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, offer at public auction, at Woodburn Farm, about one hundred and twenty five head of Thoroughbred and Trotting Horse Stock, consisting of Brood Mares, Colts, and Fillies, of various ages. Most of this stock having been selected by myself with considerable care, many of those who desire to purchase either Blood or Trotting Stock will do well to attend. Catalogues will be furnished three weeks previous to day of sale, upon application to Mr D. SWIGERT.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky. june5dtjune13&wtt

CLAIRVOYANT

STRANGERS, OR ANY PERSONS, WISHING to consult a first-class CLAIRVOYANT And Fortune-Teller will do well to call on MADAME ANDREWS, late of Boston, Mass. at No. 41 South Monroe street. Terms—50 cents and $1. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. june5d4t*

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION

Will assemble in the

CIRCUIT COURT-ROOM, COURT-HOUSE,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

JUNE 4TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

To take into consideration the operations of the present

EXCISE LAW

Upon their interests, and more particularly the recent amendments made to the same, by which

A SECOND INCOME TAX

Is imposed on them, in addition to the other duties levied.

LET ALL MANUFACTURERS ATTEND,

As much influence can only be felt by proper organization.

MANUFACTURERS FROM ABROAD

Will please report at 77 State street, City Railway Building.

june2d3t

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER

We are in want of BUTTER.

Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the highest price, quick sales, and prompt returns.

BATES, STONE & CO., 219 South Water street. june2d1taw3m

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, 1863. William A. Dudley vs. William H. Brand, Frances Brand, and William E. Burr.—Petition in Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that the complainant filed his petition for partition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty first day of May, A. D. 1863, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant returnable on the first Monday of August next (1863), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said William H. Brand, Frances Brand, and William E. Burr, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of August, 1863, and plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, the same and matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

WALKER & CAULFIELD, Complt's Solrs. may28law6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss: Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, 1863. Clark Albro vs. Rhoda Albro.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of Rhoda Albro, the defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Rhoda Albro that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1863, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next (1863), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Rhoda Albro, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the July Term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of July, 1863, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

IRVIN & BROWNSON, Complt's Solr's. may21law4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

DAY, ALLEN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44 & 46

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Have in store and to arrive the following, which will be sold at

NEW YORK RATES.

We particularly invite inland jobbers, as well as retailers, to look through our

IMMENSE STOCK

Before buying, as our facilities for purchasing enable us to sell at less rates than any other house in the Northwest.

800 HHDS. N. O. AND CUBA SUGAR;
1,500 BBLS. REFINED SUGAR;
600 BBLS SYRUP AND MOLASSES;
1,000 BAGS COFFEE;
2,000 BOXES SALERATUS;
1,000 BOXES STARCH;
200 BAGS PEPPER,
100 BAGS SPICE;
500 BBLS. DRIED APPLES;
200 BBLS. DRIED PEACHES;
2,000 DOZEN PAILS;
500 DOZEN TUBS;
1,000 DOZEN ZINC WASHBOARDS;
800 BBLS. TOBACCO;
500 KEGS CHEWING TOBACCO;
800 CASES TOBACCO;
100 BUTTS TOBACCO;
1,000 CHESTS TEA;
500 PACKAGES FISH;
500 KEGS S. C. SODA;
1,000 BOXES SOAP;
1,000 BOXES CANDLES;
200 BBLS NUTS;
100 CASES SARDINES;
300 COILS ROPE;
100 CASES PEACHES.

may23d3m9p

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.

We have on hand a large and complete stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Suitable for the season, which we will sell cheap to cash buyers. Call and see, at

NOS. 29 & 31 LAKE STREET.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

June 3d, 1863. june3d6NA

WOLFE'S

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing the cough, &c.

Recommended by the MEDICAL FACULTY as a CATHOLICON for the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps" render it decidedly efficacious in GRAVEL and all other affections of the Kidneys.

In GOUT and RHEUMATISM, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in HUMORAL and SPASMODIC ASTHMA, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in AGUE and FEVER.

Administered in CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and COLIC, it removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, and rapidly produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.

As a NERVINE, a TONIC, and a PURIFIER of the blood, a trial of fifteen years has stamped it with universal approbation.

Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate FEMALES, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

Purchase from the advertised agents, to prevent imposition in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

ARMY SUTLERS AND THE PUBLIC

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West that he has appointed Messrs. J. D. REED & CO., of Chicago, his Agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western Merchants at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard drink of the World. To avoid counterfeits and imitations as much as possible, he has appointed the above-named firm Agents. Their purchasers can rely on getting the genuine article. Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest imported liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

2,000 CASES of WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents. may20d3mfna 146 Lake street, Chicago.

FROM AUCTION.

WE BOUGHT AT THE GREAT PANIC

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Within the past few days, and are now receiving and have in stock OVER

500 AUCTION LOTS

—OF—

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Many of them bought, and will be sold 20 per cent below the importing cost.

These goods are all of this season's importations, composing many of the latest novelties in Paris Dress Goods.

We have now in Stock over 500 Packages of the best brands of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Of every description, bought at

PANIC PRICES,

And which we are selling 20 to 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

As prices are again advancing rapidly in New York.

WM M ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO

ap15dNA

REMOVAL—DENTAL—DR. ALBAUGH has removed his Office from 58 to No. 64 West Randolph street, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and all new ones that may wish anything in the way of Dentistry. He would say that anything he undertakes in regard to the teeth shall be done in a reliable and satisfactory manner. june3d6NA

EYE AND EAR.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. REYNOLDS, late of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, is the only physician in Chicago who will warrant a permanent cure in all curable cases of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, at his London Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Postoffice Drawer 6,288. City References—Rev. W. W. Patton, Rev. Rob't Patterson, D. D., Rev. Moses Williams. june2dawtjune30*

THE EYE AND EAR.

From the Missouri Republican, March 5, 1860.

We have examined various testimonials in the form of letters, extracts from foreign and home journals, and certificates of cure from persons of wide reputation, which have been shown us by Dr. S. B. Walker, and they give strong testimony in favor of the Doctor's skill in treating diseases of the Eye and Ear. Dr W. has held an appointment in one of the largest London Hospitals, and is in every respect a liberally educated man, and his references are of the highest character.

DR. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon for diseases of the Eye and Ear, may be consulted daily, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, at his office, No. 117 South Clark street, Chicago. aug17

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

CIRCULAR FOR 1863.

TO THE READING PUBLIC

We present the claims of THE CHICAGO TIMES for your favorable consideration.

We have, within the past year, greatly enlarged its facilities and scope, which, we now feel confident, cannot be surpassed by those of any journal in the country.

We have employed a large corps of assistant editors and reporters and correspondents, whose efficiency will not be excelled.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make THE TIMES a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

In the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but that politics shall not exclude those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Casting aside the antiquated formulas of newspaper enterprise, we have made available modern facilities which greatly enhance the value of our general news department. The telegraph is substituted for the slow progress of the mails and express, and our numerous correspondents, stationed at every prominent city of the Northwest, and at such points as are desirable at the East, send us daily correspondence over the wires which is limited as to quantity only by its value as news matter. All great events occurring in any portion of the country are thus transmitted to us in detail, with no more delay than is required in the exchange of ordinary telegraphic dispatches. Our army writers correspond with us by telegraph regularly, and every battle that has been fought in the Southwest has been described in columns upon columns of telegraphic matter. This enterprise involves the outlay of many thousands of dollars annually, but the expense is not allowed to interfere with its thorough application. THE TIMES thus becomes essentially a paper of the latest news.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of THE TIMES will be unsurpassed by, and it is designed they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon. The public may rest assured that the paper will, at all times and under all circumstances, be in the popular interest and never in the interest of gamblers in money or produce. In this respect THE TIMES will commend itself as well to legitimate bankers and legitimate produce dealers as to the great producing classes, to whom faithful and impartial reports of the actual state and spirit of the markets are of the highest consequence.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partisanship. It will stand by the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made them, and, following the principles which have elevated the democratic party, within a few months, to a perfect organization, and an influence which must rule, within a very brief period, it will support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, those who aim at constitutional and legitimate measures.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER.

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous departments of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four-cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

Sent by mail, per year, in advance	$8 00
" " 6 months, "	4 00
" " 3 " "	2 00
" " 4 weeks, "	1 25

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the DAILY PAPER, and is furnished to subscribers, in all cases in advance, as follows:

Single copy, 1 year	$1 00
" " 6 months	1 00
Club of four copies, 1 year	7 00
" ten " "	15 00
Club of twenty copies, 1 year, and 1 copy to the getter up of the club	30 00

The entire remittance for clubs must in all cases be at one time.

It is emphatically a FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Besides news, tales, sketches, gossip, etc., it contains a WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer, drover, and lumberman is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality, and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

Every person who holds the interests of the country at heart should do something towards placing this paper in the hands of his neighbors and friends. A little effort will widely increase its influence.

All the editions of THE TIMES will be LIVE NEWSPAPERS, and all who want such a newspaper, free from secessionism, free from abolitionism, free from cant of every sort, hostile to all the isms, and devoted to correct and conservative principles on all questions, are invited to become patrons of THE TIMES.

STORY & WORDEN.

W. F. STOREY,
A. WORDEN. jan25dawtf

FROM VICKSBURG.

Complete Investment of the City by Gen. Grant.

The Operation Preliminary Thereto.

General McClernand Loses 1,000 Men Needlessly.

Proposal of the Enemy for an Armistice.

Banks Reported at Grand Gulf.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

NEAR VICKSBURG, May 21.

I sent you an account two days ago of the complete investment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, and gave such particulars of the "Champion Hill" and "Black River" battles as could be collected at the time of writing. It was almost impossible to gather details whilst the army was in motion. A battle would be fought one day, and a forced march made the next. Lists of killed could not be obtained at all. The names of the wounded could be had by staying behind the army and going through the hospitals in person, and not otherwise. With such momentous results depending on each day's marching, no correspondent cared to remain behind; consequently some time will elapse before complete returns can be had. Even regimental and division Surgeons have been wholly unable to make returns according to regulations. I mention this to account for what might be attributed to indifference or neglect. No regular mails have been sent back for two weeks. A correspondent who inflicted a letter was compelled to do it in the saddle, on a battle-field, or late at night, after a wearisome march.

The day after the capture of Jackson the railroads were torn up and destroyed in every direction several miles, and much valuable property, belonging to the Confederate government, consigned to the flames, including locomotives, machine shops, and armories. As our troops left many acts of vandalism were committed, and, at one time, a general conflagration seemed imminent. Luckily, it was prevented, and our arms were spared the shame of this unnecessary spoliation. The wrong-doing was confined to individual cases of plundering, all of which was prevented, as far as possible, by the officers commanding. Gen. Sherman's corps was the last to leave, and Col. Cumberland, who, for some reason, staid behind when his regiment marched, was subsequently killed by the exasperated citizens. As his stay was in clear violation of orders and of his duty, Gen. Sherman will demand no explanation, nor attempt any retaliation.

The enemy were completely deceived as to the route taken by us in advancing on Vicksburg the next day, and actually formed a line of battle on a road five miles south of the one we approached on, and awaited us there. Our cannonading on the other road, as we fell on their left flank, was the first intimation they had of our being in force there. They marched several brigades on the "double quick" four or five miles to participate in the engagement, but they only arrived in time to share in the retreat. Rebel prisoners say they had but 10,000 men engaged. We had about 20,000. Our loss is increased to 2,000 by official returns. The rebel loss is not much over half that.

The crossing of Big Black River was by one pontoon, one cotton, and two wooden bridges, thrown across on Sunday afternoon and night. By 3 o'clock Monday, our advance was shelling the intrenchments of Vicksburg. On Tuesday and Wednesday our sharpshooters advanced to within fifty yards of the rebel forts, and actually silenced many of their guns by picking off every man who offered a mark. To-day no advance has been made, excepting the artillery has been pushed forward in the centre and seemed to command two or three of the principal forts. Skirmishing goes on from daylight till dark along the whole semi-circular line between six and eight miles in length. Cannon is belching forth death and destruction from every available point all the way round. The investment is complete. Not a yard of the line, from the heights above clear around to the river below the doomed city is open to escape. The gunboats commenced bombarding at sundown, and continued it lazily, and at long intervals, till morning, from the river in front. No living thing can escape from the city. Unconditional surrender is the only door of egress. Rumor says that Gen Grant has received overtures in which the authorities agreed to surrender the city—the position—if allowed to march out with the honors of war, unparoled. He declined, saying he was master of the position, and was now fighting for the men and material of the garrison.

It is stated that Gen. Grant ordered an assault upon the whole line at 2 o'clock yesterday; that Gen. McClernand's tardiness defeated the plan; and that his removal from command of an army corps will follow the least dereliction in duty hereafter. Certain it is, an assault was contemplated, and, equally certain, none was made.

To-day the artillery practice has been unusually good. Bolton's and Williams' Batteries, on the extreme left of Gen. McPherson's corps, were crashing through embrasures on two of the forts in front, and knocking the cotton bale fortifications to pieces.

Gen. Blair's division has suffered severely from sharpshooters. The 13th United States Regulars went into battle 220 strong, and lost 91 of their number. Some of the wounded lay on the field twenty-four hours; some fell into the enemy's hands, and many are missing or killed. Sergeant Major Geo M. Steever, of Milwaukee—a young man of exceeding promise—is among the missing. The dead yet lie on the field, and it is feared he is of the number. The 6th and 8th Missouri, and 113th and 116th Illinois Regiments suffered most. Col Hoge, of the 113th, is slightly wounded. Capt. Washington, of the 13th Regulars, is dangerously wounded, Lieut. Horn, slightly; Capt. Yates lost an arm; Lieut. Bates lost a hand; Sergeants Brown, Mackey, Delworth, and Webster are killed; privates Moses Pierce, of Alton, Ill.; John Gillespie, of Cambridge, Iowa; and Ed. Moher, of St. Louis, are among the killed. Capt. Chandler, of the 127th Illinois, and Capt. Crooker, of the 55th, are both slightly wounded in an arm, and are on their way home. Col. Malmsburg also received a trifling wound, but is not disabled. Col. James Peckham, of the 29th Missouri, was shot in the arm, and, report says, *in the neck also!* He became tremendously excited on slight provocation during yesterday's fighting, and fired a pistol at the head of one of his Captains for alleged disobedience of orders. The matter will be duly inquired into after the capture of Vicksburg.

The following were wounded on Tuesday, May 19th, in Gen. Logan's division:

Henry P McCulloch, co A, 31st Ill, slightly, F A Cook, co f, 7th Mo, do, Conrad Miller, co K, 23d Ind, seriously, Aug Willich, co H, do, slight, Norman McCarty, co E, do, Osborne Holland, co I, 17th Ill, seriously, Fred Williams, co B, 23d Ind, slightly, B F Graham, co B, do, B P Walker, do, seriously, Dan Campbell, co A, 20th Ohio, do, John Tidler, 31st Ill, do, R B Woods, co K, 22d Ind, slightly, S P Gleason, co E, 45th Ill, do, John Jenkins, co I, seriously.

Lieut. Hill, company A, 56th Illinois, was killed.

The following privates in the 18th Wisconsin were all the wounded in the battle of Champion Hill, on Saturday:

Michael Farley, Peter Tennison, Orville Brockway, John Kelley, William Crisman, Serg't James Tolman, Isaac Matesin, William Hill, Daniel Leitch, Fred Kidder, Serg't H. Farmer, H S Fonck, M T Bassey, G W Davis, Fred Tise, W H Denson, J B Knapp, G W Webbrey, J W Young, killed, Geo E Gray, Benj S Davis.

I will write again soon. ENTRE NOUS.

The following is an additional list:

Lieut Webster, company C, 13th Ind; Lieut Brown, do do, Lieut Matthews, do do.

Wounded on Tuesday—Lieut Sewell, co I, 27th, back, severe, Lieut Little, co C, 13th Reg, 2 places badly; Capt Ewing, do do, slightly, Capt B D Boswell, co B, 4th Va, slightly, Lieut Bell, co K, do, severely, Lieut Dale, co I, do do, Lieut Dorr, co C, 13th Reg, shoulder severely; Lieut Lavielle bilvanos Carr, fatally, Col Hoyne, 113th Ill, slightly, Sergt Humphrey, co F, 114th Ill, mortally, Lieut J B Halsey, Quartermaster, 13th Army Corps, Col Giles F Smith, 8th Mo, slightly, Lieut Bates, co D, 13th Ind, arm amputated, Lieut Castel, co A, 4th Va, severely, Lieut Fisher, co H, do, 2 places, severely, Capt Chapman, co A, 83d Ind, severely; Lieut Dishman, co B, 47th Ohio, slightly, Henry Wilkes, co A, do, severely.

Maj Goodspeed, 4th Virginia; Sergeant Lee, 13th Regulars, Capt. Washington, 13th Regulars, Capt. H McClintock, 127th Ill, Sr Bernard, co D, 4th Virginia, Frank Englehart, co G, 47th Ohio, Capt Calvert, co C, 83d Ind, Capt Cresswell, co K, do, Jacob Harmon, co C, do, Sergt Lamb, co A, 47th Ohio, O Lawrence, co A, do, Jas Jester, do, missing, Richard Palmer, co D, 13th Regulars, Thos Cassidy, co F, do, Sergt Dillworth, co D, do, private Hampson, co F, do, private Hamilton, do, T O Danforth, do; Corp Allen, co D, 13th Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

NEAR VICKSBURG, May 25.

A week has transpired since Gen. Grant sat down with his army in the rear of the rebel stronghold, and still the place holds out. We have met the enemy, but thus far they are not ours. Time, however, which settles so many vexed questions, will soon convince the garrison at Vicksburg that it is useless "to kick against the pricks." We have gained steadily on them at all points along the line, until our sharpshooters literally lie beneath their fortifications. Some of their guns have not been worked for days, because it was sudden death for any living creature to present a mark inside the fort. One gun in particular, in a fort in front of Gen. Steele's division, one who has approached the muzzle of the piece since has paid dearly for his temerity. Our boys take a malicious pleasure in watching that particular cannon, and a rebel's appearance through the embrasure is our signal for a dozen shots.

Skirmishing goes on daily between sharpshooters, with but little gain to either. Mines are being dug to blow out the face of one or more of the principal forts, after which, success will follow more speedily.

Great indignation prevails in army circles against Gen. McClernand. On Friday he sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant saying he had taken three of the enemy's forts in his front, and asking for reinforcements, saying he was hard pressed. Gen. Quimby's division was sent to him, and he was ordered to press the enemy vigorously. It subsequently transpired that the forts were never taken by McClernand. He expected to take them, sent the dispatch announcing their capture, made his intended assault, and was repulsed. The affair cost us about one thousand men. Gen. Grant never would have allowed this sacrifice had he not been misinformed. The removal of McClernand was seriously contemplated, if report can be believed; but he still retains command.

A flag of truce this evening from Gen. Pemberton proposed an armistice of two or three hours for burying the dead. On being informed that, owing to the length of our line, and the shortness of time named, our forces could not all be notified; that this would be especially true of the gunboats, as it would take all the time proposed to notify them. The rebels said this made no sort of difference; the gunboats never had killed a man of theirs in Vicksburg, and probably never would; that Gen. Pemberton was utterly indifferent as to whether they were notified or not; that, on the whole, they rather preferred the gunboats should not be notified of the armistice, as they were wasting an immense quantity of ammunition for Uncle Sam, and thus doing the Confederate government good service! The remarks were *in apropos*, everybody but gunboat men consider it the best joke of the season. It is a sorry commentary on Rear Admiral Porter's bombastic dispatches to Washington, however, and to his claim of having captured Grand Gulf, and his consequent marking of the cannon found there by him four days after his attack on the place, and three days after the rebel guns there had sunk one of our transports and damaged others in attempting to pass. Porter will probably claim the capture of Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo. The facts are these: On being defeated at "Champion Hill," Gen Pemberton knew himself unable to defend so long a line as the heights from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff, and ordered the evacuation of the latter place. The troops, and as many of the stores as possible, were removed here before our arrival. A squad of cavalry of Gen. Steele's escort company found Haines' Bluff evacuated, took possession, and sent down the Yazoo several miles to where the gunboats lay, to have them come up and hold the place.

Rumors reach us that Gen. Banks is at Grand Gulf with several thousand men to reinforce Gen. Grant. I think it true. Also that Gen. Joe Johnston has succeeded in gathering an army of 30,000 men, and is now threatening our rear at Big Black River. The latter, probably, has little foundation, but precautions are taken to insure a warm reception to any force he can bring against us.

Deserters from Vicksburg last night brought various accounts of the state of the garrison. Some say many of the rebel soldiers are willing to lay down their arms whenever an opportunity occurs, and are only deterred from deserting by fears of being shot on the way to our camp. Others say the garrison are well united in determination to resist to the utmost. All agree that the city is provisioned for ninety days, and that their ammunition will hold out three or four weeks. They say our attack has not cost them many lives, but that they are harassed night and day, and almost worn out. The men never leave the ditches. Reliefs are unknown. Their physical endurance is reaching its utmost limit.

Every building in the rear of our army, for miles, is converted into a hospital. From returns before me, and estimates of other divisions, our loss is between three and four thousand here. The health and spirits of the army are excellent. Weather hot. Roads dusty.

ENTRE NOUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Why Hooker is Retained in Command.

His Command is Increased to 210,000 Troops.

He Might, with These, Defeat Lee, and Take Richmond, but he Will Not Do Either.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

If the administration really wished to bring the war to a speedy termination, they would have summarily dismissed Hooker from his command, as soon as the battles of The Wilderness had so positively demonstrated his unfitness to lead an army or to plan a battle. But it is the intention of the administration to protract the war far beyond the autumn of next year, in order that they may have an excuse for keeping up an army of a million of men until that time, which will then be used—not to invade the South, or to move on *the enemy's* works, but to invade the North and to move on the ballot-boxes of the Presidential election,—in a word, which will then be used to perpetuate the power of the "republican" party, under the specious plea of military necessity; and to do this, either by *forcing* the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, or else by preventing any election at all. The mode by which this will be done is easy and simple enough, and is already in force in the State of Maryland. It is this: The Royal Leaguers attend the polls of each ward, in strong force. They know, of course, every voter in the ward, and how he will vote. Whenever a democrat approaches the polls, or a man who is suspected of an intention to vote the democratic ticket, these Royalists denounce him as "disloyal." In vain he protests his devotion to the Union. No disloyal person is allowed to vote in Maryland; and the test of "disloyalty" is the bare assertion of these self-constituted judges, whose decision is always sustained by the bayonets of the military. It was thus that the last election for Governor in Maryland was carried. It is thus that the election there in the approaching fall will be carried. And it is thus that the next Presidential election all over the country will be carried, if the people, in the meantime, do not take measures to maintain the right not only of voting freely, but also of freely discussing the principles upon which the respective candidates base their claims upon popular support.

That is the reason why Hooker has not been ignominiously dismissed from his command. *His "loyalty"* to the administration is unquestioned. His views are known to be in accord with those of the men who now control the administration, and *therefore* he is retained in his command. Moreover, the President, in order to testify his unbounded confidence in the man who has proved himself the very embodiment of incompetence, has given him the command of *all* the forces in Virginia and near the capital, in addition to his present force. So that Hooker now commands not only the Army of the Potomac, but also all the troops near this city under Gen. Heintzelman and Gen Stahl; all those at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and near Williamsburg, under Gen. Dix; and all those at Norfolk and Suffolk, under Gen Peck. If Hooker has lost only 10,000 men in the late battles, as he says himself; and if his losses from the expiration of the time of the old regiments only amount to 20,000 more, he has at least 110,000 men now in the Army of the Potomac; for he had 140,000 men before those battles. There must be at least 50,000 men under Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. Stahl; perhaps more. And Gen. Dix must have at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Gloucester Point, Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Suffolk, at least 50,000 more. So here are 210,000 men under Hooker's orders. The attentive and intelligent observer of the progress of the war, with the map of Virginia before him, must feel sad indeed at the contemplation of *what a good General might do* with this immense force, so admirably posted just at present; and particularly so, when the real facts in regard to the Confederate strength in that State are known.

It may well be doubted whether Gen. Lee has more than 40,000 troops on the Rappahannock; for he has, since the late battles, sent 20,000 to the West, 25,000 to Richmond and 10,000 to North Carolina, and it is well known that, on the 5th of May, he only had 90,000 at the outside. Here, then, is a splendid chance for Hooker to defeat Lee and take Richmond. If he should move now with his 110,000 men alone, and move with celerity, he could defeat Gen. Lee's 40,000 or 50,000 before the latter could get any reinforcements. Even if Gen Lee should draw to his aid the troops now at Richmond, he could only muster 70,000, while Hooker, reinforced by Heintzelman, could hurl upon Lee at least 140,000 men. But, better than all, Hooker could now take Richmond, by moving upon it by way of the York River and White House, and attacking the city from the northeast, thus avoiding the James River batteries altogether. For the defence of Richmond now, Gen. Lee could only concentrate 25,000 troops, for that is all there is now available, both in Virginia and North Carolina, as well as in Charleston, altogether; while Hooker could have his whole 210,000 men, enumerated above.

But these two splendid opportunities of defeating Lee's army and taking Richmond will be thrown away by Hooker, and by the masters whom he serves. Hooker (with his 210,000 troops eager for the fray) will remain quietly in his cool summer quarters during the whole of the month of June. In the meantime the objects for which so many Confederate troops have been sent to the West will have been accomplished, and those troops will return to Gordonsville and Charleston. By the 20th of June at the farthest, Gen. Lee will again have 150,000 troops, and we may then look out for a summer campaign in the North. X.

A Successful Scout by the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

On Friday last the 8th Illinois Cavalry, under Col Clendenning, started off down the Peninsula formed by the Rappahannock and Potomac, on a tour of inspection, with instructions to completely scour the country, and drive out the stray bands of rebels which might be prowling about, and with particular directions to break up the routes by which merchandise was transported South.

After reaching the neighborhood of King George's Court-House, they divided into three battalions, under the respective commands of Col Clendenning and Majors Beveridge and Medill, one squad following the road near the Rappahannock, another taking the centre road, and the third the road nearest the Potomac. On Monday, the headquarters of the two first battalions were established at Lancaster Court-House, the last being at Heathsville.

Day and night, during the next five days, detachments were sent there from these points, every foot of ground down to the bay, and from river to river, being gone over. The result was that four through routes of transit for contraband goods have been demolished, many of the parties operating have been caught in the act, and, together with such goods as were of value, have been returned within our lines.

Over 125 prisoners were captured. Over 1,500 contrabands are among the followers of this returning party. Nearly 800 splendid horses are also among the captured articles. Other bodies of cavalry are yet down in that vicinity, and we hope soon to hear a gratifying report from them also.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting.

OFFICIAL REPORT

CHICAGO, June 2, 1863.

Present—Messrs. Brentano, Carpenter, Foster, Ryder, Steele, Taft, Wahl, Ward, and Wentworth.

Absent—Messrs. Haven, Holden, Moseley, Newberry, Prindiville, and Sheahan.

The President being absent, Dr J B Foster was appointed President pro tem.

On motion of Mr Ward the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture were authorized to procure furniture for an additional room in the Newberry School building.

On motion of Mr Carpenter, the Board adjourned to Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

W. H. WELLS, Secretary.

WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

MEN WANTED FOR THE GUNBOATS.

IN THE NAVAL SQUADRON, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, & LANDSMEN,

To Ship for One, Two, or Three Years, or During the War.

Persons entering will be enlisted as Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, or Landsmen, or be promoted to the higher rates, as they may be found qualified. Those who merit it by good conduct, gallantry in battle, or close attention to their duties, will be recommended for promotion to the grade of officers.

The following is the rate of pay: Yeomen, $18 to $35 per month, Mates, $40, Armorer, $25, Boatswain's Mates, $25, Gunner's Mates, $25, Carpenter's Mates, $25, sail makers, $20, Armorer's Mates, $20, Master-at-arms, $25, Ship's Corporals, $20, Coxswains, $24, Quartermasters, $21, Firemen, first class, $30, Quarter Gunners, $20, Captain of Forecastle, $24, Coopers, $20, Painters, $20, Ship's Cook, $35, Officer's Cook, $20, Seamen, $18, Ordinary Seamen, $14, Landsmen, $12, Boys, $9; Coal heavers, $20.

Boys over 13 years of age, if over 4 feet 8 inches in height, will be received.

DAVID D PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Com'd'g Mississippi Squadron.

The fact that men may enlist for *one year*, if desired, with good quarters on board ship, no hard marches, and good pay, besides the benefit of prizes taken, is a sufficient guarantee that this is the most desirable service in which a man can enter.

Rendezvous at Chicago—North end of Wells street Bridge.

J D HARTY,
Acting Master, U S N, Recruiting Officer.
may23dtf

WANTED.

WANTED— To go to the country, a good COOK, in a family consisting of man and wife only. Good wages. None but a first-class cook wanted. Apply at once at W H DILLINGHAM'S, corner of State and Van Buren streets. june3d3t

STILL WANT A FEW MORE. The highest market price will be paid in cash for (1,500) Fifteen Hundred CAVALRY HORSES, and (500) ARTILLERY HORSES, delivered at the Fort Wayne Cattle Yards, within the next thirty days. may31d1m JOHN SPICER, Agent.

WANTED.—10 or 12 good ale barrel COOPERS, at Brewery of CHICAGO ALE AND MALT CO. may30d3w

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. may23d&w3m

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars *free*. may23d&w3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED— (100,000) more Agents to sell our New Era FIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents, unequaled for money making. $10 per day, easy. Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., jan15 134 Clark street.

WANTED.—KNITTING MACHINE—Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $50 per week with one of Aikin's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $50. Weight, 25 pounds. Freight, from 50 cents to $1 50. Send for circular and samples, (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, mar4d1f 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT— To a good tenant, the iron front store NO 23 RANDOLPH STREET. Apply to J. B. VAUGHAN, feb10dtf No. 7 McCormick's Building.

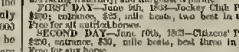
FOR RENT, SALE AND LEASE. STORE 81 Randolph street for rent. House, 101 West Lake street, for rent or sale. House on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, for rent. House, 45 Randolph street, for rent. Offices and sleeping rooms in Walker's Block, for rent. Lots, corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, for sale. Lots, corner of Jackson and Wells streets, for sale or lease. Lots on Blue Island avenue for lease. Lots on May street, south of Harrison, for sale or lease. Two acres in Dyer & Davisson's Subdivision, for sale. 40x237 Lot, near Union Park, for sale. Five Houses and Lots on Fulton street near Park, for sale. 800 acres of Land, in Iowa, for sale. Improved Farms, in Illinois, for sale. Apply to F. B. CUTTING, may11dtf Room No. 2 Walker's Block.

LOST.

LOST— A RED COW. Horns turned in toward the eyes, tips broken off; white spot on forehead, white belly; notch in tip of right ear; two lumps in brisket. Any person giving information where she can be found, or bringing her to 105 S. Peoria street, will be well rewarded. june4d1t JOHN J KNOTT.

RACES.

RUNNING RACES.



SPRING MEETING MOUND CITY JOCKEY CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

The Managers of the Mound City Jockey Club with pleasure announce that the arrangement has been perfected for the regular Spring Meeting, the owners of several fast stables have signified their intention to be present, and to contest the palm for fast horses.

The following programme will commend itself to the racing fraternity, and the general public:

FIRST DAY—June 9th, 1863—Jockey Club Purse, $300; entrance, $25, mile heats, two best in three. Free for all untried horses.

SECOND DAY—June 10th, 1863—Citizens' Purse, $250, entrance, $30, mile heats, best three in five. Free for any horse.

THIRD DAY—June 11th, 1863—People's Purse, $300, entrance, $40, two mile heats. Free for all ages.

FOURTH DAY—June 12th, 1863—Boatmen's Purse, $400, entrance, $50, three mile heats. Free for all ages.

FIFTH DAY—June 13th, 1863—Loser's Purse, $150; entrance, $20, for beaten horses; mile heats, best three in five. Free for horses unsuccessful in previous races.

Three or more to make a race, to be run in accordance with the rules of the Mound City Jockey Club. Entries to be made and closed on June 2d, 1863. apl17deod1june10

EXCURSION.

THE GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON, under the auspices and for the benefit of the WEST INDIANA M E SUNDAY SCHOOL, From Chicago to Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, June 11th. Leaving the Milwaukee Depot at 7½ o'clock A. M. and arriving at Milwaukee at 11½ A. M. Returning, leave Milwaukee at 5½ P. M., and arrive in Chicago at 9 P. M.

RALLY ALL!

For a good time generally. Only $2 50 for the round trip, AND THE GOOD TIME FREE. may29june6,7,8,10

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. PHIL. A. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, &c., has removed from the room lately occupied by him to the south-west corner room on the same floor, in the Custom House and Postoffice Building. Mr H. is a Notary Public and Commissioner U. S. Court of Claims. Charges reasonable. may8dtf

LAWYERS' BRIEFS BEAUTIFULLY Executed at the Times Job Office. may 20

AMUSEMENTS.

SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE —BY THE— PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, With their Full Grand Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. HANS BALATKA, at BRYAN HALL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5TH 1863.

PROGRAMME

PART I

1 OVERTURE, "Masaniello" .... Auber
2 FLUTE SOLO .... Kummer
Mr Drach
3 ALLEGRETTO and FINALE, 8th Symphony .... Beethoven
4 FANTASIE, on a National Theme .... Balatka

PART II

5 OVERTURE, "Robespierre" .... Litolff
6 SOUVENIR DES HUGUENOTS, No 1 .... Balatka
7 WALTZ, "Gedankenflug" .... Strauss
8 SCHILLER MARCH .... Meyerbeer

Doors open at 3½ o'clock. To commence at 4 precisely. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door. E. S. STICKNEY, june3d3t Secretary.

CASTILLO & VAN VLECK'S GREAT MAMMOTH SHOW IS COMING, And will exhibit on Washington street, between Clark and La Salle, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, JUNE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH, Commencing Wednesday Night, and continuing Afternoon and Evening during the Week.

The Managers, in presenting their claims to a discriminating public, have the honor to announce that they have spared neither pains or expense to make this show a first-class place of amusement.

Our equestrian troop consists of DAN CASTILLO, the model disseminator of original wit and humor of a high order, assisted by a host of talented STARS, too numerous to mention.

Everybody should go and see Dan Castillo and his Educated Mule, DON JUAN. Everybody should go and see Dan Castillo and his Wonderful Horse, MONTROSE.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P M.

ADMISSION—Box Seats, 50 cts., Pit, 25 cts. may31d4t

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE, Randolph street, between Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, and every evening during the week. First week of the Ethiopian Afterpiece, Slasher and Crasher, First week of John my Smoker, First week of Baird's Overture, Second week of Master Leon's Operetta, Manager Under Difficulties, Muggle May; Jolly Old Crow, Zula Zong, New Thome, Ernani, High Daddy, Hen Convention; Sicilian Vespers, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Matinee on Saturday, June 6, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, to Matinee, only 15 cents. may31d1w R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BANJO TAUGHT— Proficient in 8 Lessons, for $5, by F. P. V. C. E. DOBSON, 130 Randolph street, Room No. 4, up stairs. Each Lesson is perfect, time of the pupil's choice. Banjos and Banjo materials of every description. Lady pupils taught at their own residences. june4d3t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— ON PRIVATE TERMS. A first class set of Rectifiers, Tubs, &c., complete, together with a first rate small lot of foreign and domestic Liquors, including Brandies of all kinds, and Wines of all kinds; Gins and Rum; Old Kentucky Bourbon Whisky, pure Rye Whisky, common Whisky, &c., &c., pure Bottled Wines, &c., &c.

To any one desirous of engaging in the liquor business at wholesale, and to get a good location and a very cheap rent on South Water street, Chicago, the above affords a rare chance to go at once into a very profitable business, and on a small capital of about $2,500 he can certainly clear $10,000 per annum. Everything is ready for him to go right on with the business.

Any one desirous of obtaining the above rare chance, can do so by addressing Postoffice Box No 5,598, stating when and where an interview can be had. Terms easy. june5d4t*

DESIRABLE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—I have for sale a tract of 100 acres of Land, located half a mile west of the corporation line of the city. It lays high and is well fenced. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No 4 Metropolitan Block, Northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. june3d3t

DISTILLERY AND MILL-FEED —FOR— 1,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, 2,000 HEAD OF HOGS, FOR SALE. We are prepared to contract the feed of a Distillery of 1,000 bushels per day, and the bran of a Flouring Mill of 500 bushels per day, with the use of extraordinary good barns and hog pens. Hay cut by steam for cattle, and every convenience for feeding complete. Inquire at EAGLE MILLS, Lacon, or THAYER BROS., Agents, may25d3w 70 South Water street, Chicago.

TO COLONIES OR INDIVIDUALS. IOWA LANDS, In large or small tracts, of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Apply to H W RINGLAND, Room 1 Kingsbury Block, Randolph street, Between Sherman and Matteson Houses. june3d3t*

FOR SALE BY H. W. RINGLAND.

House and Lot on Washington, between Leavitt and Hoyne, highly improved. House and Lot on Washington, near Michigan ave. House and Lot 180 West Washington, near Meridian street. House and Lot on West Washington street, near Oakley. Two Brick Houses and Lots on Wabash avenue, near Burlington crossing. House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Eldridge court. House and Lot corner West Adams and Honore streets. House and Lot corner Josephine and Hoyne. House and Lot corner Warren and Lincoln. House and Lot on West Indiana, near Rucker. Two Houses and Lots corner Morgan and Hubbard. House and Lot on Monterey, near Stewart avenue. House and Lot on State, near Washington. House and Lot on South Clark, north of Harrison. House and Lot on Walnut, near Wood street.

A business property on Dearborn, near Randolph. A business property on Clark, near Monroe. 100x140 feet on Canal, bet. Randolph and Washington. 150x120 feet corner Sangamon and Jackson. 100x180 feet corner Prairie avenue and Monterey. 30x125 feet corner Julian street and Ridgeville road. 50x125 feet corner Indiana and Wood streets. 17 Lots, 25x130 feet each, corner Wright and Johnston. 150x150 feet on Empire slip, suitable for an elevator. Two 10 acre Lots on North Branch, 4 miles from centre of city. Two entire Blocks inside city limits, at a bargain. Several hundred acres of land, in tracts of ten acres and upwards, adjoining and near city limits, suitable for subdivision, which will be sold at a great bargain. Several cheap Farms in Illinois. Apply to H W RINGLAND, Room 1 Kingsbury Block, Randolph street, Between Sherman and Matteson Houses. june3d3t*

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one Block, near Union Park, with gas, water, and sewer convenient, the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop Whitehouse, fronting Union Park and Washington street, with 261 feet front on the Park, valued in 1858 at $70,000, will be sold very cheap. Also, other valuable property. Inquire of S S HAYES, june3d1m No. 2 Court House.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES FOR SALE. All jet black (dogs), six weeks old, and weigh fourteen pounds. Price from $10 to $15. Apply to WM. J PATTERSON, at the Illinois Central Round House, Chicago. june3d1t*

FOR SALE— A GOOD HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND HARNESS. june4d3t JOHN TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

FOR SALE— $150,000 CENTRAL IMPROVED PROPERTY. Two Stone-Front Stores, Nos. 132 and 134 South Clark street. One Frame Store, No 137, near Monroe street, East Side. Four Brick Stores, Nos. 195, 197, 199, 199½, and the entire Block extending to Adams street. Also a number of Residence Lots on Washington and Randolph streets, in the vicinity and east of Union Park. Also 90 Acres of Land on Galena Railroad, 9 miles from this city, by J M MARSHALL, may31d3t No 97 South Clark street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF TRAINS. Hereafter Trains will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Trains Leave Chicago

Mail Train	6:00 A. M.
New York Express	7:30 A. M.
Night Express	7:15 P. M.
Cincinnati and Louisville Ex.	7:30 A. M. & 7:15 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Chicago

Day Express	6:30 P. M.
Night Express	7:30 A. M.
Cincinnati & Louisville Ex.	10 15 A. M. & 7:30 A. M.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Supt.
HENRY C WENTWORTH, Gen. West. Pass Agt.
Chicago, April 20th, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

UNION DEPOT—Corner of Madison and Canal streets, West Side.

	Trains Leave	Arrive
Mail	4:00 A M	10 15 P M
Fast Line	7:30 A M	7 15 P M
Night Express	7:15 P M	7:30 A M
Cincinnati Express	6:30 P M	7:30 A M

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street.

	Leave	Arrive
Day Passenger	*8:30 A M	*8 45 P M
Night Passenger	‡10:00 P M	*8:15 A M
Kankakee Accommodation	*5 00 P M	
Hyde Park Train	*6 10 A M	*8:00 A M
Do.	*12:00 M	*1:35 P M
Do.	*6 15 P M	*7:45 P M

*Sundays excepted.
‡Saturdays excepted.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R.

DEPOT—Corner Wells and North Water streets.

	Leave	Arrive
Fulton Passenger	9:00 A M	5:01 A M
Fulton Passenger	11:30 P M	4:30 P M
Freeport Passenger	11 00 A M	3:30 A M
Freeport Passenger	11:30 P M	5:45 P M
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River, and State Line	1:00 P M	11 10 A M
Geneva	5:30 P M	9:50 A M

CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD.

[Late St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R.]

Depot—Corner of Canal and Madison streets.

Through Trains leave Chicago at 8:30 A M daily, except Sundays. 8 45 P M daily, except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 6:00 A. M. and 7:30 P M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:40 P M., and arrives at 9 15 A. M.

HELP.

HELP! HELP! HELP! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION furnished at MRS. D. PRATT'S Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 150 (opposite the old stand, South Clark street. The public may rely on a faithful and prompt answer to applications. Box 1466. aug31

DRUGGISTS' LABELS PRINTED AT THE TIMES JOB OFFICE. may20

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES. GORE, WILLSON & CO. Will offer to the trade 500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, At Auction, THIS DAY, June 5d, at 10 A. M. june5d1t

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE BY GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 .... LAKE STREET 54

We offer for sale to the highest bidder, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., and at private sale throughout the week, a larger and better selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West. june6d1w GORE, WILLSON & CO

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Will be sold at auction, JUNE 10th, 1863, a large number of FIRST CLASS Lake Shore Residence Lots, located in the most desirable part of the city, in a neighborhood where the finest dwellings are now being built. It is bounded by Michigan avenue on the west, Lake shore on the east, Ringgold street on the south, and Commerce street on the north. It fronts Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet avenues, and none of the lots are over five minutes' walk from the State street and Cottage Grove cars. Persons who examine the property will see that the land is higher and about twice the width from State street to the Lake shore than it is north of Twelfth street, making room for a fine neighborhood. It is surrounded with churches and schools, has the advantages of gas, the public lamps, water, and the large drain on Ringgold street (the largest and deepest in the city), thereby enabling persons to have cellars of any desirable depth. More good dwellings are now put up here than in any other part of Chicago, and no more desirable neighborhood can be found in any city. Lots are deep, ranging from 181 to 178 feet. It is only a question of time whether they shall sell at present rates or three hundred dollars per foot, a price which they will bring in a very few years.

At the same time will be offered a full square of ground upon the Lake shore, between Commerce and Ringgold streets, which commands a view of the entire harbor of Chicago. It contains over eight hundred front feet.

TERMS—Half cash, balance in one year. Title perfect. For further particulars, call at Office No. 6 Metropolitan Hall Block.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. may31d&june10

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On WEDNESDAY, June 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold, without reserve for cash, 160 pcs. Grafton and Amoskeag A Brown Sheeting, 200 pcs. Hexter, Washington, Portland, and Cumberland Mills Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, 25 pcs. Manhattan BB Boston Ticking, 100 pcs. English and American Prints. Sale Positive. Terms cash. may31d1june5 N NICKERSON, Auct'r

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION, BY S. NICKERSON, No 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, June 1, WEDNESDAY, June 3, FRIDAY, June 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Spanish Linen, Black Linen Thread, a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, and Furnishing Goods. At private sale—Oil Cloths and Carpeting. may29d1june6 S NICKERSON, Auct'r

SEALED PROPOSALS.

OAK LUMBER, TIMBER, & PILES AND PINE LUMBER WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, June 2d, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, June 12th, at 10 A. M., at which time this Board will open the same, for the delivery at the City Bridewell dock of the best quality, sound White Oak and Pine Lumber, viz.:

WHITE OAK LUMBER

40 M feet b. m. 2 inch plank, 16 feet long;
35 M feet b. m. 2½ inch plank, 12 feet long,
100 M feet b. m. 2½ inch plank, 16 feet long,
80 M feet b. m. 4 inch plank, 16 feet long;
20 M feet b. m. 4 inch by 4 inch, 16 feet long,
10 M feet b. m. 4 inch by 4 inch, 18 feet long,
15 M feet b. m. 4 inch by 6 inch, 16 feet long,
10 M feet b. m. 4 inch by 12 inch, 12 feet long

WHITE OAK TIMBER.

10 sticks, 12 inches by 12 inches, 30 feet long,
10 sticks, 12 inches by 12 inches, 20 feet long,
10 sticks, 12 inches by 12 inches, 36 feet long,
10 sticks, 6 inches by 6 inches, 35 feet long

WHITE OAK PILES.

30 piles, 30 feet long, not less than 16 inches at the butt and 8 inches at the point, to be free from defects of every description.

PINE LUMBER.

30 M feet b. m. 1 inch boards, 12 and 16 feet long;
10 M feet b. m. 2 inch plank, 12 feet long,
10 M feet b. m. 2 inch plank, 14 feet long,
10 M feet b. m. 2 inch plank, 16 feet long,
20 M feet b. m. 2 inches by 6 inches, 12 feet long,
50 M feet b. m. 2 inches by 6 inches, 16 feet long

The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied by a bond (blanks for which can be had at this office), signed by the bidder and two sureties, conditioned that the lumber shall be delivered for the price mentioned in the bid, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder.

Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Lumber."

Proposals will be received either for the whole amount advertised for, or a part thereof, or for any one of the several kinds of lumber or timber wanted.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J G GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O J ROSE,
Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.
june3d1june12

STEAMERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The fast sailing Steamer CLEVELAND, CAPT JOHN RATTRAY, MASTER, Will leave for Lake Superior and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10th, 1863, at 6 P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. T. SPENCER, june3d1june10 Foot of South La Salle street.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS, FOR BUFFALO  AND ALL WAY PORTS. Will leave Dock, foot of North La Salle street, EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, [SUNDAY EXCEPTED], FOR BUFFALO & ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. These Boats are NEW and SUPERBLY FURNISHED, and have all the modern accommodations for passengers. L. BRADLEY, Ticket Agent. OFFICE—No 2 North Wells street. Postoffice Box 4,738. may25dtf

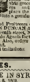
SAUCES.

LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester.

"MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRIN that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."



The above sauce is most popular and most *Economical*, as a Gravy, or with Fish, Beefsteak, Game, &c., and, which manufacturers have in taste. On the Breakfast Supper Table, a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is indispensable. To appreciate the delicious preparation it is necessary to purchase a GENUINE of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many retail dealers and restaurant proprietors seldom place the pure sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine bottle filled with a spurious mixture. not only the best and most known, but the few drops in Soups, hot and cold Joints, &c., impart an exquisite principal sauce unrivalled attempted to imitate. Luncheon, Dinner, or containing "LEA & PERRINS'" able. *excellent quality* of this tion, it is only necessary small bottle of the able grocer or dealer, ers and restaurant place the pure sauce

FOR SALE by Grocers and Fruiterers everywhere. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union Square and Fourteenth street, New York, Sole Wholesale Agents for the U. S. A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipments from England. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. ap12d&wly

SAFES.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 8, 1862. BURNING OF THE HASTABLE ARCADE. A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs D S & S D Coer, Agents for Herring & Co's Safes.

GENTLEMEN—This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Hastable Arcade, in this city. The safe contained all my valuable papers, together with one hundred dollars in bills (which you offered to insure for five dollars), and came out all safe and sound. Not a single paper is illegible or materially injured. I consider Herring's Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

When it is known that other Safes in the same fire as the above proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's patent is practically demonstrated and clearly proven to be the best and most reliable Fire-Proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—The most reliable security from fires now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "Crystallized Iron"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED—One Safe within another.

Also, DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental, sideboard and Parlor Safes—being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture. oct7dly HERRING & Co., 40 State street.

BOOKS.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.



J. J. KEARNEY, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 107 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Dealer in Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Catechisms, Rosaries, Scapulars, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Crucifixes, Mass Books, Breviaries, Doolostands, &c., &c. The publications of Donoho, Murphy & Co., Sadlier & Co., Benziger Bros., and other Catholic publishers, always on hand, and sold at their own prices. Ostensoriums, Chalices, Candlesticks, Ciboriums, Censers, Pyxes, Oil Stocks, &c., supplied on order.

NIGHT SCAVENGER— CHARLES KUNZ will attend to the CLEANING OF PRIVIES and removal of Stable Manure and offensive matter of all descriptions. Direct orders to P. O. Box 4,190.

MEDICAL.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! DR. JNO. L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FOR FEMALES, FOR FEMALES, FOR FEMALES, Suffering from Irregularity or Obstruction of the Menses from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS SURE TO CURE!

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her effort to obtain for it some other outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS! IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS! IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS! IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND BEAR IN MIND BEAR IN MIND BEAR IN MIND

THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, they will also certainly PREVENT conception, if taken two or three days before the monthly period, therefore I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST!

BUY THE SAFEST! BUY THE SAFEST! BUY THE SAFEST! BUY THE SAFEST!

BUY THE SUREST! BUY THE SUREST! BUY THE SUREST! BUY THE SUREST!

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS! WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS! WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS! WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS!

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM

By strengthening and invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

ONE BOTTLE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES In almost every case.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON,

But cut this out and send it to your Druggist, and if he has not got it, make him buy it for you, or it may be obtained of the General Agents for the United States,

C. G. CLARK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.

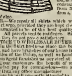
For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle.

Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at the Proprietor's prices by

LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, may18eowSat 23 Lake street, Chicago.

HOOP SKIRTS.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY, And Importer and Dealer in all kinds of FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,



79 S. CLARK ST., (Opposite the Court-House), CHICAGO, ILL. Silk and cotton skirts made to order at shortest notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered, and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal, and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell, without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality watch-spring steel. All parcels sent to residence. Skirts exchanged when they do not prove satisfactory.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—As we have been in the Skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and as our London agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 73 Bowery.
Chicago Postoffice Box, 4,555. may15d1june15

EXPRESS COMPANY.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The United States Express Company will commence, on the 18th inst., to do business on the following lines of Railroads in the State of Wisconsin, viz: The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and the Southern Wisconsin Railroad. By securing these lines of Railroad, the General Superintendent, Henry Kip, Esq., has established regular offices at the places named in the list attached to this notice, and our very many friends and patrons may believe me when I say that it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce to them that the facilities for doing business over the above named lines of road has been secured to this Company, and that hereafter we shall not be compelled to refuse, but shall hold ourselves in readiness to do any business they may have in Wisconsin, at any of the points reached by the above roads, as we have heretofore on all other lines run by our Company. Very respectfully, H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

Chicago, May 15, 1863.

The following named places will, under this arrangement, be reached by this Company:

Waukegan, Ill.;	Kenosha, Wis.;
Racine, Wis.;	Milwaukee, Wis.,
Waukesha, Wis.,	Whitewater, Wis.,
Milton, Wis.,	Stoughton, Wis.;
Madison, Wis.,	Mazo Manie, Wis.,
Lone Rock, Wis.,	Muscoda, Wis.,
Boscobel, Wis.,	Janesville, Wis.;
Brodhead, Wis.,	Monroe, Wis.;
Prairie du Chien, Wis.,	McGregor, Iowa

may16d3mo

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HILLIARD, PROFESSOR AND SPECIALIST OF FORNEIO PATHOLOGY, Can be consulted at any time from 9 A M to 9 P M of any day, at his rooms, NO. 66 RANDOLPH STREET, Up Stairs. Chronic Diseases, of any name or nature, cured in a very short time. CURES GUARANTEED, and all communications held strictly confidential. Postoffice Box 5,590. june4d3t

DR. JNO. L. LYONS' FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FOR FEMALES.

This valuable medicine is now offered to the American Ladies as the only sure, positive, and never-failing cure and regulator of suppression of nature, from whatever cause. Particular care should be used to know that *Pregnancy* is not the cause, as the *Drops* would surely produce an effect entirely contrary to the course of nature, for which I will not hold myself responsible. I have in my possession letters from the most respectable ladies of this place, recommending it in the highest terms, and physicians are advising its use when all other remedies fail. These Drops are so mild and pleasant that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects that they may be safely called a never failing *Regulator*. I have used this medicine for the last twelve years in my practice, and therefore I well know their merits. Do not be imposed upon, but cut out this advertisement and carry it to your druggist, and, if he has not already got it, make him buy it for you.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake st., Chicago, General Western Agents. ap25deod&wly

DR. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, *Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.*, Can be consulted at his office, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 151. Inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Venereal or Sexual Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury.

Young men suffering from self-abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female Irregularities attendant on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions in marriage, should call at once and be cured.

Best of city references as to ability and success. may17d&wly

DENTISTRY.

DR. CARPENTER. DENTAL ROOMS, 66 LAKE STREET. Dr. C. would refer to the following gentlemen: Henry Farnham, Nelson Tuttle, Jas. Q. Hoyne.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

STOMACH BITTERS.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOEHMIELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State streets, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

O. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 21 & 23 Market st., Lind's Block.

Country Merchants and Dealers supplied by A. P. CROSKEY and C. H. BECKWITH, Chicago. ma30dmol

PAPER DEALERS.

BUTLER & HUNT, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of COARSE & FINE PAPERS. Established in 1844. 43 .... STATE STREET, CHICAGO .... 43. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock. june4d1y

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CLARKE & DAYER, WHOLESALE GROCERS —AND— GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 78 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. WM. CLARKE, (june4d1y6) E. DAYER.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water Street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business. may14d1m

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN. HAVE AMPLE STORAGE, MAKE ADVANCES, AND OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, je4d1y 245 South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 240 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Corner of Franklin), oc6d1ly CHICAGO

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL. DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. oc1d1y

PHILLIP CONLEY & CO., GENERAL SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, In Grain, Flour, and Produce of all kinds. Advances made on consignments.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE & COLLECTING AGENTS. City Lots, Lands and Houses bought and sold; Money Loaned, Insurances Effected, etc., etc. OFFICE—No. 17 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Chicago, Illinois. PHILLIP CONLEY, (P. O. Drawer 5,361) JOHN A. DUFFY. mar1dtf

BURTON & WRIGHT, COMMISSION DEALERS, —IN— GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, HIDES, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Office and Warehouse, CORNER JEFFERSON AND INDIANA STREETS, Opposite C. & N. W. and C. & M. R. R. Freight Depots, CHICAGO. R. BURTON, A. M. WRIGHT. ap18d1y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PASSAGE OFFICE, Corner of Lake and La Salle streets, Chicago, Illinois. The Oldest Establishment of the kind in the West. HENRY GREENEBAUM, BANKER.

SIGHT DRAFTS, in sums to suit, available in all principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Collections made in all these countries, and proceeds paid in specie.

SPECIAL AGENCY of the following excellent lines of Steamship and Packet Companies: Cunard Line of Steamers, Hamburg Steamship Company, North German Lloyd, Old Blackstar Line of Packets, Swallow-Tail Line of Packets, B. Sloman's Hamburg Packet Line, Bremen and New York Packet Line, Havre and New York Packet Line, Antwerp and New York Packet Line.

Low prices, good accommodations, and fair dealing all around. Applications by mail promptly attended. may28d3t

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', AND MECHANICS' BANK, No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M., Tuesday and Saturday. Incorporated 1861. Six per cent. interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.

V Pres't—F O SHERMAN	Counsel—WM C GOUDY	
V Pres't—F H WESTFALL	Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS	
BOARD OF EXAMINERS		
J C Fargo,	J M Rountree,	M Lewis,
J B Jones,	T S Phillips,	S S Hayes,
J Melsen,	Rev D Dunne, V G	C N Dole,
E H Williams,	J G Gindele,	A H Burley,
Ed Hempstead,	T H Beebe,	W B Scates,
W N Bishop, D D	D A Gage,	W B Ogden.
J M W Jones,	W E Boggell.	aug7d1y

BANKING OFFICE —OF— J. A. ELLIS & CO., CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned, having purchased the stock of the Traders Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the NORTHWEST COR. OF LAKE & CLARK STS, For the purpose of doing a GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin, and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as Correspondents or Agents for Country Banks and Bankers.

We will keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of three per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of two per cent. on amounts of $100.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. mar4d1m

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. This Bank will loan money upon real estate in sums and upon time to suit. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier. May 20th, 1863. may21d1m

READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 S. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Receive deposits, make advances upon produce in store and shipments, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. may8d1y

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, NO. 43 S. CLARK STREET, UP STAIRS, CHICAGO. ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public. sep10d1y

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have this day admitted MR. EDWARD HAYDEN a partner in my business, which will be continued under the style and firm of WM. CLARKE & CO. WILLIAM CLARKE, Wholesale Grocer, 78 South Water street. june4d1w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE BARRON has this day become a partner in my Provision and Produce Brokerage Business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of HENRY MILWARD & CO. HENRY MILWARD. May 1, 1863. may1d1m

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!—We have a large quantity of Job Type but very little worn, which we offer for sale at less than half the original cost. Also about 300 reams leads, &c. Address TIMES Office for the specimens and prices. may20

INSURANCE POLICIES EXECUTED AT THE TIMES JOB OFFICE. may20

MEDICAL.

NIP THE EVIL IN THE BUD! ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.



DR. WHITTIER Is regularly educated and legitimately qualified, and has experience in all forms of disease, a knowledge quite indispensable in the proper treatment of the venereal disease in all its varied and complicated forms, and has for years made the treatment of private diseases his business and study. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and, in most cases, can be used without hindrance to business.

Particular attention given to old standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable—Syphilis in all forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Orchitis, Diabetes, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. Also, the effects of solitary habits, both ruinous to body and mind, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion for and an embarrass in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, finally, a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears,—can be fully restored to health.

All letters, with stamp, answered.

Dr. W. manufactures all his medicines from the purest drugs, free from smell or taste. Please call, a friendly talk and his opinion will cost you nothing. His treatment is the result of long experience, and is commanding the confidence of the entire West. No charge will be made unless a cure is permanently effected. Dr. W. treats self-abuse with the most happy result.

Postoffice Box 2,291. Office and Consultation Rooms 164 South Clark street. You can find the Doctor every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1862. n31d&w

READER, CHOOSE BETWEEN A VIGOROUS AGE OR AN UNTIMELY DEATH.



"Oh, how much misery and sickness would have been spared me had I but read this Book before."

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DR. J. LUBARSCH, author of the "Mirror of Youth," has, since 1856, treated all diseases of a private nature according to the new method introduced and practiced by him for over twelve years with the most brilliant success. may29d1m*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MARRIED PEOPLE. New and Wonderful Discoveries in Physiology. How to CONTROL the SEX of offspring, and PREVENT an increase of family WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY, *without the possibility of failure*, and without medicinal or mechanical contrivances. For Sealed Circular, inclose a three-cent stamp, and address DR. S. BACHELOR, june5d1w* Kankakee City, Ill.

IMPORTANT FOR MARRIED LADIES. Ladies whose health will not admit of raising large families can obtain valuable information by inclosing a stamped envelope, addressed to themselves, to DR. McCORD, Postoffice Drawer 6,302, Chicago, Ill. may31d1m

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 1, 1863.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO WILL PAY, immediately, the July interest on all her Bonds presented at this office before the 15th inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York when due. S. S. HAYES, june2d1t City Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIR OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 28th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, June 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for keeping in complete repair all of the street lamps belonging to the city for one year, commencing July 1st, 1863, and ending July 1st, 1864, so that all of the said street lamps shall be found in good order and repair during the year and at its close. The contractor will furnish all labor, and all glass, tin, and other materials required in the repair and preservation of the said lamps, and will furnish new lamps to replace such as shall be wholly destroyed during the year. Further particulars can be ascertained on inquiry at this office.

The bids must be for a certain price per lamp, the contractor agreeing to keep each of the 3,000 (more or less) of the street lamps in good order during the year, for a sum named in the bid. Forms of proposal can be had at this office.

The bids must be sealed and directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Repair of Street Lamps." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O J ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
may28d1june5

GRADING AND DITCHING OF WEST JACKSON STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 25th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, June 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for grading and ditching Jackson street, from the roadway of the South-western Plank Road to the roadway of Josephine street, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of the said work on file in the office of this Board.

The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied with a bond (blanks for which can be had at this office), signed by the bidders and two sureties, conditioned that the work shall be executed for the price mentioned in the bid, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder.

The bid must be for the doing of the whole work for a definite sum.

Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public works, indorsed "Proposals for Grading and Ditching West Jackson Street."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J G GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O J ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
may26d1june5

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 25, 1863.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is collected and ready in the hands of the Treasurer of the city of Chicago to be paid over to parties entitled to damages for property condemned for opening an alley, seventeen feet in width, running from Elizabeth street to Ann street, through Block Ten of Wright's Addition, and Blocks forty-six and fifty-five of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, the northern boundary of said alley to be parallel with and two hundred feet distant from the south line of West Washington street.

The claimant to such damages must in all cases furnish an abstract of title, showing himself to be entitled to the same, before the damages can be paid to him.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O J ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
may26d1june1

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 25th, 1863.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is collected and ready in the hands of the Treasurer of the city of Chicago to be paid over to parties entitled to damages for property condemned for the opening of an alley through the centre of the west 20 feet of Lot 2 and Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Block 64, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, T 39 N R 14 E.

The claimant to such damages must in all cases furnish an abstract of title, showing himself to be entitled to the same, before the damages can be paid to him.

J G GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O J ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
may26d1june1

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 25th, 1863.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is collected and ready in the hands of the Treasurer of the city of Chicago to be paid over to parties entitled to damages for property condemned for opening an alley, 14 feet in width, running north and south through the centre of Block forty-six of Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.

The claimant to such damages must in all cases furnish an abstract of title, showing himself to be entitled to the same, before the damages can be paid him.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
may26d1june1

CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION. CHICAGO, May 24, 1863.

The amendment recently made to the United States Excise Law, by which manufacturers are subjected to a tax on every income they may have, in addition to that already levied on their gross sales, appearing oppressive to them, and onerous and unjust; and in view of such amendments having been passed, as is believed, under a misapprehension on the part of Congress as to its effect, a National Convention of manufacturers will be held in this city on NEXT THURSDAY, June the 4th, to take such action as may be deemed best in the premises, and for the reasons above named, if possible to urge upon the authorities at Washington the suspension of the same until the meeting of the next Congress. Manufacturers of every branch are cordially invited to attend. A. D. TITSWORTH, Prest.

The press throughout the country are respectfully requested to notice the above. may24dtf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, Room 14, CHICAGO, May 28, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given that a warrant, numbered 570 South, dated May 23d, 1863, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the curbing, filling and paving with Nicholson pavement South Water street, from the east line of Franklin street to Lake street, has been placed in my hands for collection. All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment thereof at my office. In default of such payment, the said assessment will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

FREDERICK MEHRING, may30d11t City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, Room 14, CHICAGO, May 28, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given that a warrant numbered 401 West, dated May 23, 1863, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the grading of Rue St. Honore from Madison street to Adams street has been placed in my hands for collection. All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment thereof at my office. In default of such payment the said assessment will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

FREDERICK MEHRING, may30d11t City Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust to me given by Lawrence Loobey and Cecilia D. Loobey, and dated on the 12th day of June, A. D 1860, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 155 of Deeds, at page 447, I shall, on Saturday, the 13th day of June A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situate, lying, and being in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: The south half of Lot No. five (5) in Block ten (10) in Duncan's Addition to Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, default having been made in the payment of the promissory note in said deed mentioned, and application having been made to me by the legal holder of said note to sell said real estate to pay said note and the interest thereon.

Dated this 12th day of June, A. D. 1863.

may17d1june13 HENRY L. RUCKER, Trustee.

CARBON OIL. Two car-loads of Kiers' Excelsior Oil for sale to the Wholesale Trade by A. P. CROSKEY, 51 & 53 South Water street. may2d3t

DRAY TICKETS PRINTED AT THE Times Job Office.